The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3157. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

A Positive Announcement of the Removal of Gen. Fremont.

A SPEECH BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Presentation of a Sword by the City Councils of Philadelphia.

THE WAR TO BE A SHORT ONE.

The Last Day of Gen. Scott in Washington.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Latest News from the Great Expedition.

No Likelihood of its Being Affected by the Storm.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN MISSOURI

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND TRANSFERRED TO GEN. HUNTER.

The President has sent out the order to the Western Military Department transferring the command from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. HUNTER. The order is absolute and unconditional, and has reached Gen. FREMONT by this time. It is based on the President's thorough conviction of FREMONT'S incapacity as a General, and of the gross profligacy of the expenditure of public money under his administration.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

There is no foundation whatever for the impression that the National army is about going into Winter quarters in front of Washington. Gen. McCLELLAN has no such thought, and he is in the unembarrassed control of the army of the United States.

THE CHANGE IN THE COMMAND.

The change in the command of the army, by which Gen. McCLELLAN assumes the position of Gen. SCOTT, has caused much conversation among all classes, and confident opinions are everywhere expressed that the talents of the young General are equal to the position and the emergency in which the country is now placed. He remained to-day at his headquarters, and the few who were so fortunate as to be admitted to his presence, congratulated him upon the new mark of confidence he had received at the hands of his Government.

A DRENCHING RAIN-STORM.

A drenching rain-storm, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind, commenced on Friday night, and continued almost without intermission until this morning. Trees and chimneys were blown down, and at times the streets were almost impassable to pedestrians. The roads in Virginia are so cut up as to postpone a movement out, had one been contemplated.

So heavy was the rain and violent the wind that tents afforded no shelter to our troops. The ground in every tent was deep with mud except those which were floored, and all efforts to keep comfortable were unavailing. Last evening the storm subsided, and to-day the weather has been mild and pleasant.

THE STORM AND THE FLEET.

Some uneasiness is felt lest the recent storm should prove disastrous to the naval expedition. The Government is not, however, seriously disturbed. It is thought that the fleet was far enough down the coast to make its destined port, or if not, that it could return and make Hatteras Inlet, and all the smaller vessels find safety in Pamlico Sound. Naval officers with whom I have conversed are of the opinion that the fleet must have reached Hatteras before it encountered the storm, provided the destination is not nearer home.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Friday, Gen. STONE sent a flag of truce to Gen. EVANS, at Leesburgh, to know what disposition had been made of the National prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond, and the dead were properly interred; that he would immediately communicate with the Confederate Government in relation to an exchange of prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR is fast recovering from his wounds.

Capt. MALLORY, of the California Regiment, lies in a very precarious condition at a farm-house near Poolesville.

ALEXANDER H. McCLERY, for a number of years connected with the Philadelphia Press, was taken prisoner.

About 100 wounded still remain at Poolesville, all doing well.

To-day Capt. SHEETS and Quartermaster HALL, of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, and some members of a New-York company near the Chain Bridge, discovered bodies floating down the Potomac, thrown forward by the present heavy freshet. Efforts were at once made to recover them, and during the day five were taken from the river, which proved to be of the drowned from Bell's Bluff. One of them was identified by papers found as the body of a private named BUMFORD, or BURFORD, Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. On the body $25 in gold and a medallion were found. On the other bodies were lockets, some containing likenesses, evidently of man and wife. The corpses were brought to the dead-house, No. 484 Seventh-street. To-morrow increased efforts will be made to recover any other bodies which may float by.

COL. BAKER'S BODY.

The body of Col. BAKER will be removed hence Thursday morning, arriving in Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military authorities and escorted to Independence Hall, and will lie in state the next day. Sunday it will be exposed to view in the City Hall, New-York, and Monday placed in the steamer for California, in charge of CHARLES S. DREW, of Oregon, M. E. FLANNIGAN, of San Francisco, E. M. BARNUM, of Oregon, and W. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory, who will accompany the remains as far as New-York.

NEWS FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The gunboat *Herbert* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, bringing the latest news from the flotilla. She reports no material change in affairs on the Lower Potomac. Heavy cannonading has been heard below, believed to be the opening of our batteries upon the rebels.

The gunboat *Pusey* will go down the river to-morrow, to drag for the sunken steamer *Tigress*. Capt. HANON, who commands the *Pusey*, though not compensated by the Government for his personal service, risks his life in the perilous duty assigned his boat.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Secretary SEWARD leaves for New-York to-morrow to transact important business.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Lieut. ALFRED KANTZ, of the steamer *Flag*, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the 25th of June, arrived here on Friday. He was captured off Hatteras Inlet, while in charge of a prize schooner, and is absent on his parole for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says the National prisoners at Richmond are suffering from the weather and insufficiency of clothing. In case an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners cannot be effected, he is to return to confinement in Richmond Jail in fifty days.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an inteference in our contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton, but it is evident, instead of their cause gaining ground, that it is losing, both with the people and the Press.

In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London *Post*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, which has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the rebel States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such recognition could only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICER.

The Count DE SAYRE, lineal descendant of Count ROCHAMBEAU, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted.

The same answer has been given to the Baron DE SCHONER, descendant of Gen. LAFAYETTE. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-COL. STEPTOE.

Lieut.-Col. E. J. STEPTOE, of the Ninth Infantry, has resigned. His resignation, to date from the 1st inst., has been accepted.

MORE RETIREMENTS.

Capt. JOHN S. SYMMES, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. JOS. L. TIDBALL have been placed on the retired list, on account of disability—the disability resulting from long and faithful service.

COL. YOUNG SENT AWAY.

Col. YOUNG, of Kentucky Light Cavalry notoriety, who was recently arrested for endeavoring to excite mutiny among our troops, was sent off by the authorities on Friday morning for the North on the cars, *a la* McCUNN, with fare paid by the Government.

TWO DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Two deserters came to our lines yesterday below Alexandria. One was formerly a citizen of Alexandria, who enlisted in the rebel army last Spring. He gave no information, except that he professes to have no knowledge of any earthworks being thrown up at Centreville, but that the current statement of the rebel troops about Manassas estimated their number at 75,000. The other was a negro, who came up from below Occoquan. He was dressed in a field-officer's coat, on which were Maine buttons. He stated that the coat was taken by the rebels at Bull Run.

PROVOST-JUDGE FRIESE'S DECISIONS.

The Administration has not yet interfered to prevent the enforcement of the order of Provost-Judge FRIESE, of Alexandria, confiscating the property of BARLEY & TRIPLET for the payment of their Northern creditors. Since the order of the Court was to take effect in five days, which time has already expired, it seems as if the Administration intends by letting the matter go by default to sustain Judge FRIEZE in his bold effort to secure redress for our Northern merchants.

The Court on Saturday decided another important point, viz.: that the property of a rebel debtor must be divided *pro rata* among the creditors who may apply before the division is made. This is in the present case considered to bear hard upon CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, of New-York, who have been at the most trouble and expense to test the question, and will thus collect only about sixty per cent. As a precedent, however, it is very important. It does not give one creditor an advantage over an equally just claimant who has been a moment later in making his application for redress.

There is, of course, a bare possibility that before the actual delivery of goods, under the order of Judge FRIESE, in the appealed case of WITMER & Co., the Administration may upset the decision of the Provost Court altogether, yet from present indications such a course is not probable. Judge FRIESE is determined not to hasten matters, but to give the Government full time to make up its mind and act if it wishes. If he is not interfered with, our merchants will obtain redress by summary process.

VICTIMS OF THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's Bluff were fished out of the Potomac, to-day, at Chain Bridge. They were so mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them was apparently wounded.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, ETC.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now delivering in Washington a thousand tons of Government freight daily, while at the same time the capacity of the road is not worked at its fullest extent. It is said that arrangements are about being made for the laying of a double track from Washington to Annapolis, the latter city to be made a dépôt.

A sufficient quantity of forage for the use of the Government is now being forwarded from Baltimore. The exertions of Gen. VAN VLIET and Col. INGALS, in making ample arrangements for transportation of supplies, are properly appreciated as being deserving of credit.

Business generally in this city is brisk beyond any former period. The Government's demand upon the railroad, and the blockade of the Potomac, however, occasion delays in the prompt receipt of supplies on private account.

SPEECH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Presentation of a Sword by the City Councils of Philadelphia.

Gen. McClellan Thinks the War will be Short.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The following is the speech of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, on the presentation of the sword yesterday by the Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia:

I ask you, Sir, to give my warmest and deep thanks to the honorable body you represent for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought that I deserved it, but I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to determine whether I shall realize the expectations and hopes that have been centred in me. I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me, there to spend the balance of my life among the people from whom I have received this beautiful gift. *The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience and confidence.* With these we can accomplish all, and while I know that, in the great drama which may have our hearts'-blood, Pennsylvania will not play the least, I trust that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

I again thank you, and again ask you to convey to the councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter. I know I do not, now.

The company loudly applauded these sentiments, after which the members of the Committee were introduced to Gen. McCLELLAN, who introduced them to the officers of his staff.

The sword was admired by all, and pronounced to be a magnificent weapon.

GEN. SCOTT'S RETIREMENT.

The Last Day in Washington—Last Interview with Gen. McClellan.

HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure yesterday morning for New-York. Learning that the old veteran intended to take his leave in the morning, President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, sent forward his splendid private car for the use of himself and suite, and before daylight it was in readiness for him, at the Baltimore dépôt. At 4 o'clock, Gen. SCOTT left his residence in a carriage, accompanied by his staff—Cols. CULLOM, VAN RENSSELAER, WRIGHT, and TOWNSEND—and proceeded to the dépôt. A drenching rain was falling at the time, and this fact prevented Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, with an escort of cavalry, from accompanying him on the route thither. A numerous assemblage, in view of the hour and the unpropitious state of the weather, had gathered at the dépôt, among whom were nearly a dozen ladies.

As the General alighted, he was received by Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, Assistant-Secretary SCOTT, Gov. SPRAGUE, Senator HARRIS, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, and other distinguished citizens. He seated himself in the room at the dépôt, and soon Gen. McCLELLAN and staff arrived.

For some minutes the old General and his former pupil, and now successor in the command of our army, were side by side in conversation, in which may prove to be their last interview on earth. A deep silence pervaded the place while this was transpiring. When the conversation ended, Gen. SCOTT shook hands and bade farewell to each of his friends assembled, and was conveyed to the car.

At 5 o'clock the locomotive whistle announced the departure of the train, and in a moment it was out of sight. Gen. SCOTT was accompanied by Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and the members of his staff, except Col. TOWNSEND, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, who remains to close up the business of the office, and Col. HAMILTON, who left on Saturday to prepare for the General's reception in New-York. The train went by the Harrisburgh route, to avoid the trouble of being transferred from one train to another.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT IN THIS CITY.

The General arrived in this City on Saturday evening, accompanied by the gentlemen of his Staff, and also by Secretary CAMERON, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. McCALL, Col. CULLOM and others. On account of the severity of the storm, it was supposed that the party would remain over in Harrisburgh. This circumstance, together with the heavy rain, prevented the assemblage of the people who, under other circumstances, would have turned out to do honor to the retiring General. To those who were present to welcome him Gen. SCOTT gave a cordial grasp of the hand and a hearty benediction, expressing a wish, however, that no attempt at a reception should be made. When the crowd about the car cheered him, he said, good naturedly, "Oh, go home, friends, and don't make a noise." He was assisted to his carriage, and was driven to his son's residence in Twelfth-street. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS escorted him to his home.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Nov. 1.

At Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries yesterday all remained quiet. A day or two ago a large encampment of rebels was pitched near the villa of Hon. THOMAS SWAN, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, but on the following morning it had disappeared. Mr. SWAN'S residence is near Leesburgh, and in full view of Edwards' Ferry, and from its tower can be seen every strategic point for many miles. It is not unlikely that it has long been used by the rebels as an observatory.

Yesterday, Gen. STONE sent a flag of truce over Edwards' Ferry to Gen. EVANS, of the rebels, whose present headquarters are at a house in sight of the Ferry. The messengers carried a letter, the purport of which is unknown, but it probably had reference to the prisoners or dead at Ball's Bluff. About four in the afternoon our messengers returned, and received an answer from Gen. EVANS. They represent that the rebels who met them were in a very seedy and battered condition, and expressed a fervent hope that the war might soon be ended.

Lieut.-Col. HARRISON, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, has been compelled by domestic affliction to tender his resignation, which has been accepted. He was highly esteemed, both as a gentleman and a soldier, by his brother-officers, and the whole regiment. The leave-taking yesterday was very affecting. Capt. MORARSON, of Company A, has been spoken of as likely to succeed Lieut.-Col. HARRISON.

If all persons corresponding with Gen. BANKS' Division would address their letters "*via* Washington," it would insure a safer carriage, and facilitate greatly the heavy mail operations in this section.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, returned to Washington yesterday, after having visited the troops from his State in Gen. STONE'S Division.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Probable Arrival at its Destination on Friday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 2, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 3.

No intelligence of the great Expedition has yet arrived. It is supposed that it yesterday reached its destination.

A terrific gale has prevailed since last evening, but there are no apprehensions for the safety of the fleet.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, and some news concerning the Expedition will probably be received.

The *George Peabody* arrived from New-York this morning to join the Expedition, laden with stores and beef cattle. Her ultimate destination was Key West and the Tortugas. She went ashore on Hampton bar, but will probably be got off to-night.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 3.

The report sent last night about the fleet was not quite correct. The fleet was passed off Hatteras about daylight on Wednesday morning, and not at night, as first stated. The report is made by Capt. HALL, of the British schooner *James Butler*, from Turk's Island. The Captain, of course, knew nothing about the expedition, but reports that about daylight, as stated above, he passed a large fleet, men-of-war among them, under close reef. The weather was very pleasant. He had experienced a blow the day before.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

THE COMING STATE ELECTION—TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY—THE NATIONAL BATTERIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

In all the election Districts or Precincts throughout the State, at the coming election, responsible persons will be appointed, whose duty it will be to challenge all voters suspected of treason, or entertaining treasonable sentiments. To such, the oath of allegiance will be administered, or such other tests adopted as may render them fully and unmistakably qualified, and free from the objections specified in the order of Gen. DIX. The National soldier-voters who may be at a distance from their rightful voting-places, will be allowed to vote in their respective camps, provision being made for that purpose.

From a refugee from Winchester, Va., I learn that the rebel fortifications at that place, built by Gen. JOHNSTON, had been deserted, together with the guns therein mounted. The works are guarded only by a few poorly armed and totally undisciplined rebels, who live in the vicinity. My informant says one thousand good Union troops could take the place.

About six thousand National troops have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington within the last two days, among whom were the New-York First Artillery and the Fifth New-Hampshire regiments.

The brigades of Gens. SICKLES and HOOKER, numbering about 8,000 men, are busily engaged in throwing up fortifications upon the Maryland shore of the Potomac, about forty-five miles below Washington, at a point opposite the rebel batteries at Mathias Point. The enemy's batteries, camps and flags are in full view, and an occasional shot is fired from them; but the work of our brave boys goes uninterruptedly on, and no damage is done, as the balls fall short of them or plow up the banks of the river. The Government fortifications will be mounted with superior rifle cannon of long range, and as the Maryland bank of the river is several feet higher than that of Virginia at this point, the firing from our side will have the effect to drive the rebels from their position.

The greatest activity prevails in the shipment of Government stores at Locust Point, in this city, for Washington. In addition to the stores forwarded by railroad, immense wagon trains are kept in constant employ upon the turnpike connecting Baltimore with Washington. ARGUS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lane Reported to be Engaged with the Enemy.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT PRICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A negro who says he left a part of Gen. PRICE'S army in Sarcoxie, in Jasper County, on Monday night last, reports that Gen. LANE had just made an attack on the rebels, but he knows nothing of the result. He says that when ten miles distant from Sarcoxie, he still heard cannonading. This story seems altogether improbable, as Gen. LANE only left Hermansville, in Hickory County, 80 miles north of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, and it is hardly possible that he could have reached that place in so short a time; but a scout who arrived here last night reports that when six miles from Sarcoxie, on the Mount Vernon road, he heard artillery firing from 3 o'clock till dark on Monday, and that the firing was rapid. He also heard firing on Tuesday morning. This scout learned nothing of the result, nor between what parties the engagement took place."

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A scout arrived here yesterday and reports at headquarters that he had left Gen. PRICE on Sunday last at Neosho, with 13,000 of his own men and 5,000 Indians, under BEN McCULLOCH. They had no intention of making a stand in Missouri.

McCULLOCH himself had gone to Fayetteville, Ark., to change the direction of reinforcements to Camp Walker, Arkansas, instead of Missouri, where Gen. PRICE will join him.

Gen. LANE is south of Gen. PRICE, and has sent to Gen. FREMONT for reinforcements, and a large mounted force has gone to his aid.

Gen. LANE had had a skirmish with Gen. PRICE'S rear guard, but with what result is not known."

MAJOR FRANK J. WHITE.

Major ZAGONYI having stated in his official dispatch that Major WHITE had not participated in the attack on Springfield, the following telegram received from Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, *vid* St. Louis, by Judge WHITE, of this City, (Major WHITE'S father,) fully explains the cause:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1861.

Mrs. Rhoda E. White, care of Jas. W. White:

Major WHITE, who had been captured before the engagement, escaped, and recaptured, and again escaped, is here with me, slightly hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 29, 1861.

THE GREAT STORM.

Terrible Shipwreck near Boston Light.

Loss of the Ship Maritana with Twenty-seven Lives.

Its Effects in This City and Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

A heavy north-east gale commenced at 9 o'clock last night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of rain fell. The noon tide, to-day, overflowed several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stowed in the cellars. So high a tide has not been known for several years. We learn of the following wrecks:

The bark *N. Coggswell*, of Providence, HAMBLIN, from Malaga, for Boston, struck on Scituate Beach, and will be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The ship *Maritana*, WILLIAMS, of Providence, from Liverpool, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wool and cotton, struck at midnight on Egg Rocks, near Boston Light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 3 A. M. cut away the masts and mizzen-masts, and stove one boat. Launched the other boat, but she stove alongside. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At 8 A. M. the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. The following persons were drowned:

Capt. Williams, Mr. Carner, mate; John McGinnis, John Ellis, Henry Green, Wm. Jackson, Winfield West, David McLaune, Augustus Chiveric, seamen; Ed. Barrett, cook; Mrs. Pratt and two daughters, Mr. Clark and wife, Mary Flanagan, Maria Bryan, Lucy Pratt, Elizabeth Bryan, Eliza Bosier, D. Hunter, Patrick Reagan, passengers; a Swedish passenger, and three unknown.

At noon to-day the weather cleared up, and the twelve seamen were discovered clinging to Egg Rocks. The life-boat was launched at Hull, and they were taken off. Not a vestige of the ship remained. Several of the bodies, including that of Capt. WILLIAMS, have been recovered and brought to this city.

Passengers by the *City of Boston*, of the Norwich line, which left New-York Saturday evening, arrived here at 12:30 to-day, and those by the *Empire State* at 4:30.

The night train, both by Springfield and the Shore line, arrived about noon, being detained near Bridgeport by damage to the track.

The Storm in this City.

The heavy easterly storm which culminated on Saturday night, was one of the severest that has been experienced for twelve months on this part of the coast. The tide on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, in the East and North Rivers, rose higher than it has been known for over 20 years, several of the docks being completely submerged, while the streets fronting the river were knee-deep with water. In Broad-street the tide extended as high as Beaver-street, a distance of five blocks. The cellars along South, Front, Water and Beaver streets, were flooded, and a large quantity of flour stored in many of these cellars was badly damaged. On the North River, the cellars along Washington, West and Greenwich streets, were also flooded, and many of the poor families occupying the basements in that locality, suffered severely. The bar-room in the basement of the Northern Hotel, on the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, was also flooded; and in order to serve their customers a small boat was brought into requisition to carry the parties to the bar, at a nominal charge of two cents per head, many availing themselves of the opportunity, as it was so novel and ludicrous. The Atlantic and other docks along the Brooklyn shore were also submerged; there being but little or no merchandise on the docks, of course but slight damage could be sustained to goods.

In Broad-street the effect was not so severe, although men were busily engaged at 12 o'clock at night in getting barrels of flour, produce, and other damagable property, out of the cellars. Yesterday morning, hundreds of barrels of flour could be seen piled up in tiers along the side-walks. The water in the Fulton Market cellars was from six to eight inches in depth. The ship *William Tell*, recently burnt, and which has been lying up at Hunter's Point, got adrift, and was picked up, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, some distance from that place, by the tug-boat *James A. Stevens*, and towed to a dock in Brooklyn.

The canal-boat *Northamptonshire*, lying at Pier No. 8 East River, and loaded with grain, was sunk during the night from the effects of the gale.

The Eastern boats, due at an early hour this (Sunday) morning, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon—the *City of New-York*, from Stonington, at 2 P. M., and the *Plymouth Rock*, of the Norwich line, at 3 o'clock, being detained in the Sound by the storm. The *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, had not arrived up to last evening. The Sound boats, bound East, were passed at 4 A. M., (Sunday,) off Huntington Bay, by the steamer *Pelican*, Capt. JONES, arrived yesterday morning from Providence. Capt. JONES also reports a hermaphrodite brig ashore on Riker's Island, and a sloop on Whitestone Point.

The steamship *Delaware*, Capt. CANNON, due here early yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, did not arrived until 5 P. M., and reports having, from Philadelphia to Cape May, experienced a heavy northeast gale, and was compelled to lay to until 4 A. M. He also reports, off Absecom, saw a fore-and-aft schooner at anchor very close in; and off Brigantine Shoals passed another schooner, also anchored. Wind, at the time, west, with very high sea.

The pilot boats *Wm. H. Aspinwall*, No. 21, and *J. L. Jones*, No. 15, both arrived yesterday from sea, and report the gale outside from east to east-northeast, and very severe. The former lost her mainboom 18 miles southeast of the Highlands, and while coming over the bar her skylight was stove. The latter lay to about twenty miles southeast from the Highlands, and rode out the gale in safety. The Brooklyn ferry boats were greatly retarded in their trips, both Saturday night and Sunday morning, in consequence of the tide being so high that the guards projected over the racks. The Atlantic-street boats were stopped for two hours from that cause.

The coal and brick yard of Mr. MARPLEE, at Stapleton, S. I., was so completely flooded that a large quantity of coal and brick upon the dock was washed overboard by the land inside of the pier being undermined.

Steamers Gone to Sea.

The U. S. steamship *McClellan*, for Key West, passed through the Narrows at 6½ A. M. to-day; the Hamburg steamer *Bavaria*, for Southampton and Hamburg, at 7½ A. M.; and the *City of Baltimore* at 8½ A. M., in company with the U. S. transport *Virginia*, for Annapolis.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm that passed over this city on Saturday evening was one of the most violent experienced here for many years. The rain fell in torrents, and almost without cessation, until midnight, and the wind blowed in fearful gusts, doing considerable damage, particularly to moveable fixtures. As usual on such occasions, signboards, awnings, chimney-tops, and ornamental trees were the first to yield to the blast, and were scattered in admirable confusion in every direction, so that pedestrianism was an unsafe experiment during the height of the gale. A new three-story brick house (unoccupied) on Elliott-place, between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues, owned by JOHN BROPHY, was blown down, and a large number of buildings were more or less injured in different parts of the city. The sewers were all flooded, and some gave way under the action of the water. On Fulton-avenue, near Lafayette, the pavement sank into the sewer a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The high tide flooded many of the cellars on the low grades near the East River, and considerable damage must have resulted therefrom. The shipping at the wharves and the ferry-boats rode out the gale in safety.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The tide, occasioned by the severe Northeaster, on Saturday, was higher in Jersey City on Saturday night than has been known for the past twenty-one years, and the damage occasioned by the flooding of cellars and basements was very great. In some basements, several blocks from the river, it rose from three to four feet, and the occupants were compelled to abandon them.

A man, named DANIEL McCARTY, and his wife, residing in Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, were awakened by the water, which had risen to the top of their bed, when DANIEL, shouldering his better-half, conveyed her to a room on one of the upper stories. It is estimated that not less than fifteen hundred houses suffered by the flood. The meadows between Newark and Hudson City were overflowed to the depth of from two to three feet, and a portion of the New-Jersey Railroad track was undermined. A gang of men were set to work, and the damage was repaired early in the afternoon. The Newark Turnpike, in parts, was covered with water to the extent of three feet, making travel to vehicles very difficult. The plank-road between Jersey City and the toll-gate was rendered impassible for vehicles, and the planks were floating away in all directions. Considerable damage was done to the trees by the violent wind.

NEWARK, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The rivers in this section of New-Jersey have overflown to a greater extent than known for over twenty years. Much valuable property is inundated, and considerable losses will be the result.

Great Rise in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The rise in the Potomac yesterday, owing to the storm, is unequaled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The wharves at the Navy-yard were all under water. Part of the drilling ground and the practice batteries were in like condition. Sailing-Master MORRIS says that during the thirteen years of his service in the Yard, he has seen nothing like it. At Alexandria the wharves were all submerged, and two vessels were capsized. The Alexandria boats could not effect a landing, and were obliged to stop running.

The Potomac has lowered to-day, and the temporarily submerged portions of Washington and Alexandria are again visible. Alexandria was isolated for a time, passage being impossible either by the boat or the Long Bridge. Cameron Run was also so swollen as to cut off communication with HEINTZELMAN'S Division. It is reported that several soldiers were drowned in efforts to cross the stream.

Effects of the Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The storm in the Bay last night was very severe. Several canal boats were blown ashore and wrecked on their way from Havre de Grace to Locust Point. Six or seven laden with coal, grain, &c., are reported ashore at North Point. It is reported that two or three foundered, and some lives are supposed to have been lost, the particulars of which have not been received.

The water is very high, and has overflowed the wharves in the lower part of the city. Some damage has been done by the filling of cellars.

There were eleven barges wrecked at North Point during the gale, all from ports on the Susquehannah—Williamsport, Berwick, Catawissa and other points. Eight were loaded with coal, two with lumber, and one with oats. All are said to have gone to pieces. Only one life was lost. The names of the boats have not been ascertained.

From the Pacific Coast by the Pacific Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Arrived, 30th, ship *N. B. Palmer*, Hong Kong.

The market rules steady. Sales of Butter at 15c. Candles are dull. Crushed Sugar—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 13¾c. Spirits, Wines and Tobacco have received considerable attention within the last ten days, and the majority of imports have been neglected.

Five companies of California Volunteers have sailed for Oregon.

The house plasterers of San Francisco made a united demand of five dollars per day, and the wages were conceded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 1.

Arrived, ship *Boston Light*, New-York. During a heavy storm it was necessary to throw overboard one hundred tons of her cargo off Cape Horn.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Gate*, for Panama, with upwards of $1,000,000 in treasure, 14 army officers, 500 soldiers, and 200 other passengers.

The treasure shipments are small on account of the large remittance of Treasury-note drafts.

The ship *Neptune's Car* has been libelled on the allegation of JAMES WRIGHT, of Alabama, being part owner.

Dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 14, have been received.

The Emperor of China died on the 22d of August.

Privateer off the Florida Coast.

Brig *Lotus*, of Granville, N. S., Capt. THOMPSON, arrived, Sunday, Nov. 3, from Arrozo, P. R., 18 days with sugar and molasses to master. Left no American vessels. Oct. 21st, lat. 28, long. 70, she was spoken by a fore-and-aft schooner, of about 160 tons, showing the Confederate flag, the Captain of which inquired whether they had seen any American vessels or left any in port when she left. He took in most of her sail and lay to, head to south and west. She carried one pivot-gun amidships, and had a crew of about fifty men.

The New-Jersey Tragedy—Further Particulars.

Yesterday, the detectives, FARLEY and TIEMAN, succeeded in recovering $260 of the money which Mrs. MARKS had received for diamonds, and she had deposited for safe keeping with a Mr. SCHAMMEL. On Saturday night the movements of Mr. FELLNER'S watch, and his gold spectacles were procured. The gold cases of the watch had been detached and sold. A photographic likeness of Radetsky, the alleged principal in the murder, who is still at large, may be seen at Police headquarters. Mrs. MARKS having signified her inclination to die, is kept under a close watch, to prevent her following the example of her sister, ALBERTINA FLAUM.

FAST TROTTING—THE BEST TIME EVER MADE IN DOUBLE HARNESS.—Considerable rivalry has existed for some time between Commodore VANDERBILT and Mr. BONNER, of the *Ledger*, as to who should own the fastest pair of trotting horses. Mr. BONNER has always declined to match his horses, being opposed to betting. On Monday last, however, in order to satisfy himself of their speed, he drove his horses—*Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush*—to his road wagon, in the extraordinary time of 2:27, the last quarter in 34 seconds. This is the fastest time ever made by any pair of horses in the world, and consequently beats the Commodore's team. HIRAM WOODRUFF, Mr. WHELAN, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HARNER, and a number of other good judges, witnessed the performance, and timed it.

—Rev. Thomas Williams, formerly a resident of Verona, N. J., is now on trial in Newark, charged with an attempt to violate the person of Elizabeth Keefer, who was visiting at his house on the 15th of August last.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 2.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅜	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84⅜	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅛	
20,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81⅞	
1,000	do	81⅜	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s ex i.	90	
4,000	Erie R. 6th M. b. '83	86⅜	
2,000	Erie R. 6th M. bds.	75	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅜	
5,000	Ill. C. R. & M. 1st M. b.	71	
7,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. b.	41	
50	Ocean Bank	70	
6	Amer. Exc. Bank	78½	
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	8⅝	
25	do	8⅝	
5	New-Jersey R.	124	
200	N. Y. Central R.	93⅛	
50	do	93⅝	
200	Erie Railway	18⅝	
100	do	b30	33⅛
100	do	s30	33⅜
100	do	33⅝	
100	do	33⅞	
100	do	34	
100	do	b30	34⅛
100	do	34⅜	
100	do	b10	34⅝
100	do	34⅞	
100	do	35	
100	Harlem R.	b10	13
300	do	12⅞	
10	do	12¾	
10	Sixth-av. R. ex div	120	
200	Reading R.	36⅛	
200	Harlem R. Pref.		32¾
300	do		33
100	do	b30	33¾
100	do	s15	32⅞
150	Mich. Cen. R.		48⅜
100	do	b20	48⅛
100	do	b30	48⅜
100	M. Sc. & N. L. R.		19
100	do	s30	19
150	do		18⅞
163	Chic. R. & Q. R.		63¾
50	do		63⅞
100	do		63¼
10	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		19¼
50	do		19⅜
300	Cleveland & Tol. R.		36⅛
100	do		36⅜
200	do	s30	36⅛
200	do	b30	36⅜
100	do	b10	36⅛
100	Chic. & Rk Isl. R.		51
200	do		51⅛
100	do	b7	51⅜
200	do		51¼
250	do	s60	51⅛
100	do		51⅜
200	do	b30	51½
500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		39¼
150	do	b10	39⅛
100	do		39⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62⅜
50	do	b30	62⅝
50	do	s30	62
100	do		61¾
170	do		62
50	do	s30	62
300	do		61¾
250	do		61⅞
100	Buff. & S. L. R.		110

MONDAY, Nov. 4—A. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is announced as having arrived in town on Saturday evening He probably comes for consultation with the Associated Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, or their Select Committee, on the subject of the third and last option of the $150,000,000 Loan in 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds having three years to run, and convertible into a 6 ℔ cent. twenty-year Stock of the United States at par. It having been suggested that in promptly accepting, in advance of the 1st of December, to which this option is limited, the third $50,000,000, and placing the same at the credit of the Treasury at once, the Banks may desire to stipulate for the option of the reserved $100,000,000 in Funded Stock, either on a 7 ℔ cent. issue at par, or on a 6 ℔ cent. issue at a rate equivalent to 7 ℔ cent at par, to wit.: 90.45 ℔ cent., we deem it appropriate to direct public attention to the provision of the Loan Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, on this subject. We quote from these Acts as follows:

"The stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for *Twenty Years*, and after that period at the pleasure of the United States. * * * The Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it advisable, negotiate any portion of said Loan, not exceeding *one hundred millions of dollars, in any Foreign Country*, and may issue Bonds or Certificates of Stock for the amount thus negotiated, agreeable to the provisions of this Act, the interest payable in the United States, *or at any designated place in Europe.* * * * And shall have power to fix the rate of Exchange at which the principal shall be received from the contractors for the Loan, and the payment of the interest in Europe shall be made at the same rate.—[ORIGINAL ACT, JULY 17.

* * * "That the Secretary of the Treasury *may sell or negotiate* for any portion of the Loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, Bonds payable not more than *twenty years* from date, and bearing interest not exceeding *six per centum* per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par for *the Bonds bearing seven per cent.* interest, authorized by said act.—[SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, AUG. 5.

The point of primary importance to the Public Credit, and especially to the credit of the $25,000,000 of 6 ℔ cents of 1881, and of the $150,000,000 Treasury Bonds now in the course of negotiation, which are made convertible at par into the same Stock, is *Whether it is desirable that a Funded Stock bearing so high a rate as* SEVEN *per cent. should be issued at all.* We feel no hesitation in saying that we believe that public policy, if not the whole weight of financial opinion, thoroughly and disinterestedly canvassed, would be against such an issue, and in favor of the alternative authorized by the Supplemental Act. It is by no means certain that the situation of the War sixty days hence, by which time the Secretary will have to provide for the disposition of the $100,000,000 in reserve, will require any sacrifice on a 6 ℔ cent. Stock. But assuming that prudence may dictate an earlier negotiation, the equivalent of 90.45 for a 6 ℔ cent. Stock, (equal to 7 ℔ cent. to the Government on the net cash derived at this rate, or a higher figure for the same Stock, if practicable, so as to make the net cash to cost not over 6½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum,) would be, in several important respects preferable; first for *uniformity*, which the Governments of Great Britain and France have almost invariably consulted in times of War; and secondly, to render more valuable or desirable, the convertible privilege of the popular 7.30 ℔ cent. temporary loan.

So far as the sale or negotiation of this Stock abroad is concerned, the preference, we believe, would be given to a 6 ℔ cent. Stock, at a discount of 9½ ℔ cent., over a 7 ℔ cent. at par. The rise of such a Stock, in first hands, to par, would probably be more rapid than the advance of 7 ℔ cents. to a premium of 9 or 10 ℔ cent., in the European markets. A first loss to the Treasury by way of discount would be of less moment than the subsequent credit of having preserved the whole $250,000,000 under the Act of July 17, and the $25,000,000 under the Act of Feb. 8, at the uniform Funded rate of 6 ℔ cent. To the Associated Bankers of the three great cities, who have so liberally guaranteed the sale of the temporary Treasury Bonds to the full sum of $150,000,000, and to our patriotic People, who are now investing in these Bonds, partly on account of their convertible privilege, the difference would be in favor of a 6 ℔ cent. Stock. And should the option of the $100,000,000 be granted to those Bankers, their profit on the Stock would be more immediate, because not wholly dependent upon the early conclusion of the War, as the advance of a 7 ℔ cent. Stock to a premium would be, in a great measure. In proof of which we may instance that the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 are now being absorbed at 94@94½ ℔ cent., including an accumulation of 2 ℔ cent. interest from 1st of July.

The foregoing suggestions are made in proper deference to the distinguished financial authorities who will soon be called upon to act on the subject, and with a view rather to elicit than to direct discussion as to the rate which the New Stock should be made to bear. We have not alluded to the contingency of the future purchase in the open market by the Government of its own Stock, though it would be easy to show that such purchase would be much more difficult and costly of a 7 ℔ cent. than of a 6 ℔ cent. issue.

The Trade of the past week was again very active in the Receipts, Sales and Exports of Domestic Produce, which are hastened to market from the West with all the energy and means of transportation by all the lines which the trade can command. Freight as the means were heretofore supposed to be through the competing lines of Railway and the Erie Canal, they fall far short at present, even at the most extraordinary rates of freight ever realized, of the pressing demand for transportation. That there will be no let up in the immense volume of business until the Canal is peremptorily closed by hard weather, is quite certain, as the advices from Europe, although showing an occasional partial check to prices, continue to show a free demand for both Grain and Flour. The last news from England quotes some dullness in prices, but not sufficient to affect the general export movement from this side. The *Mark Lane Express*, just at hand by the steamer *City of New-York*, comments as follows upon the present calm in the Continental markets:

"The fineness of the past week, though favorable to cleaning the land as well as to plowing, in some places has retarded the sowing of Wheat, and the want of rain begins to be seriously felt. The Wheat trade, without any foreign pressure, has been gradually improving, and prices have further gained nearly two shillings per quarter on the average, though some markets have been calm, and very little dearer. The weekly sales begin to show an important decrease, and the most anxious sellers have many of them cleared out, leaving the markets to those with more confidence or a stronger purse. As to the import of foreign grain on the part of merchants here, at a prospective loss—when French buyers were eager at every port, for the very good reason of a higher range of prices, to the extent of about ten shillings per quarter—we can only say this strictly *pro bono publico* principle is beyond mercantile adventure, and modern practice. The more sober notion, "that things find their level, is the result of long experience, and eventually presents opportunities which a premature anxiety would prevent. This opportunity, in the present quiet state of the French markets, seems now at hand, as the Continent generally participates in the calm, a week's sales of old grain at Odessa being brought down to about 30,000 quarters. Still the Baltic is firm, and the expected closing of the canals in America, coupled with free shipments to France, has rather raised prices there. Last year's exports, up to Sept. 1, were of vital service to this country, the Wheat and Flour received thence reaching to the extraordinary quantity of 4,800,000 quarters, or nearly double the amount of the year of the Irish famine in 1847, and almost half the entire supply. We question, however, whether the harvest of 1861 will do half as much, and if we place France, who has hitherto so outstripped us, on a parity with ourselves, there will be little over one million quarters for our use. So that if we want seven million quarters, are we sure that the Baltic and Black Sea can supply the remaining six millions with French competition?

The Liverpool market-day of Tuesday, Oct. 22, thus reported:

"The market this morning has been extremely quiet for Wheat and Flour; the business very limited; and, although a decline is not generally quoted, to effect sales some concessions must be made. For Oats and Oatmeal there is slightly greater firmness, but no improvement established on either. Beans slow. Peas scarce, and 1s. ℔ quarter dearer since Friday. Indian Corn more freely offered, and a decline of 6d. to 1s. ℔ 480 lbs. submitted to."

The trade of the week in Foreign Merchandise was again fairly active in the staple articles of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., and in the heavier descriptions of Cotton and Woolen Goods; but importers continue to complain of the light demand for Fancy fabrics, the fresh entries of which were never so small as through the present season. The *Arago*, on Thursday, brought in a pretty full freight, but on looking over the manifest, we find that much the heaviest consignment was to Collector BARNEY for account of the Army, in Guns and Clothing, purchased and paid for some months since in France and Belgium. The Market for Money shows a steadier ease than the week before, and so much trade is now conducted on the principle of ready cash, that the amount of mercantile bills offered for discount outside of Bank is quite moderate. The Stock Exchange is active, and the speculation for the rise affords fair employment for Money on temporary loan at 6 ℔ cent., as the rule on the Street, with exceptions at 7 ℔ cent. at Bank. Another decline to 107½@107⅝ ℔ cent. on London has taken place in Exchange for Bankers' bills, which in turn reduces the price for Merchant bills drawn against Produce shipments to 105½@106¾ ℔ cent., according to the credits or security drawn against.

The new popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds were moderate through the week, and especially so on Saturday, in consequence of the rain-storm. The Banks have paid $7,000,000 on the second credit of $35,000,000, of Oct. 1, and have been reimbursed the further sum of $2,000,000 of their previous advances, making altogether about $20,500,000 of the first credit of Aug. 19. The following are the daily individual subscriptions:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$369,000	$766,000
Tuesday	479,000	547,000
Wednesday	465,000	280,000
Thursday	265,000	363,000
Friday	250,000	320,000
Saturday	120,000	342,000
Total	$1,948,000	$2,558,000
By Banks	7,000,000	6,300,000
Total for week	$8,948,000	$8,858,000
Total since 19th August		$48,937,000
By Banks	$42,000,000	
Less reimbursed	20,500,000	
	$21,500,000	
By individuals	27,437,000—	48,937,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks		21,063,000

Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15..$70,000,000

The Bank movement of the week, irrespective of the Government account, was generally steady, the ordinary Loans and Deposits varying but slightly from the previous average. The Specie line also will average within $800,000 or a million of dollars as well as last Monday, notwithstanding the large operations of the Government; while the Sub-Treasury average for the week is $1,097,000 higher. The former is a falling average at the close of the week, while the latter is a rising one, in consequence of the gain of Saturday to the Sub-Treasury. The following are the daily Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury, at the close of each day:

Monday	$6,316,762	Thursday	$8,011,104
Tuesday	9,637,764	Friday	6,858,473
Wednesday	9,340,871	Saturday	9,082,835
Aggregate			$49,247,810
Average of the six days			8,207,968
Previous average			7,110,317
Gain on the week			$1,097,651

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,244,090, against $4,093,949 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $2,803,949, against $2,168,781 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $166,700 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$99,801,000
Add five weeks since Oct. 1.....9,085,936
Total since Jan. 1.....$108,886,936
Against same time last year.....201,803,176
Decreased Import since 1st January...$92,916,240

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$96,153,000
And five weeks since Oct. 1.....14,969,627
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$111,123,627
Against same time last year.....82,355,677
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$28,772,950

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,283,323
Against same time, 1860.....44,582,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,299,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$35,737,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	29,245,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$72,618,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$26,170,000
From abroad	951,000—$29,121,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43 497,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94@94¼
New-York Central	77⅞@79⅛@79¼
New-York and Erie	31⅞@35@34
Erie Preference Shares	51⅜@50½
Reading	35¾@35½
Rock Island	51@52@51½
Michigan Guaranteed	38@40¾@40
Michigan Southern	18@19¾@19
Michigan Central	49@48¼@48½
Toledo	35¾@37@36½
Galena	70¾@70½
Illinois Central	65¼@61½@63¾@62½
Panama	117@117
Pacific Mail	92¾@97@96¼
Missouris	43¾@44½@44
Virginias	47¾@47
Tennessees	42¾@42½
Hudson River	36¼@41¾@39½@40¼
Harlem Preferred	31¾@33¾@33
Burlington and Quincy	62¾@64
Harlem, Common	13@13¾

There was an improved speculation on the Stock Exchange through the past week, resulting in a pretty general advance on the Railway Shares and Mortgages and on Pacific mail up to Friday afternoon, when the market left off unsettled with the turn downward. On Saturday the dealings opened under a somewhat depressed bidding, producing a reaction at the Board of ½@1 ℔ cent. But the change in demand was only very temporary, as after the Board (no regular afternoon session being held) a large inquiry for New-York Central, Erie, Hudson, Toledo, &c., was manifested on the Street, and most of the Brokers and outside operators crowded into WHEELOCK'S Ante-Room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, at 3 o'clock, where the roll of the speculative Shares and Bonds was called over and a heavy business done at firm prices. The widest fluctuation was on Illinois Central, which sold down to 61½, then up to 63¾, and finally closed about 62½ ℔ cent. The Scrip Stock has been thus influenced by the impression that a further assessment of 5 ℔ cent. will be called in for the 1st January. The reason assigned for this is that the blockade of the Mississippi River and the rebellion South has so diminished the Southern-bound traffic as to reduce the cash receipts of the line. But as compared with last year, when the River was open to business, this effect is not yet shown in the monthly returns of traffic, which for the three-quarters of the year ending September 30, aggregate $2,088,000 against $1,875,000 in 1860. So that the increased Eastward-bound traffic would seem to have compensated the loss the other way. The heavy movement East in Grain and Provisions is advancing prices for the other Western Stocks, besides imimparting more than the usual amount of speculation for the rise in the New-York lines. Erie has gone up in a few weeks about 10 ℔ cent.; Erie preferred Stock 8 ℔ cent.; the junior Mortgages on the Road, 6@8 ℔ cent., and New-York Central from 73¾ to 79½ ℔ cent. The Buffalo and State Line Stock is up 10 ℔ cent., say from par, at which the Street operators took over 2,000 shares of a leading holder some weeks ago, to 110 ℔ cent. The National Stocks continue steady, while the Bonds of Missouri have partially improved since the previous week. The market on Saturday left off firm, after the large business above noted.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Bank of the Republic	87
Phœnix	88	Bk. of North America	89
Fulton	110	Hanover	69
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Citizens	90
National	85	Nassau	84
State of New-York	80	Shoe and Leather	85
Commerce	82⅜	Corn Exchange	85
Commerce Scrip Stock	85	Marine	80
Ocean	70	Commonwealth	73
Mercantile	100	New-York County	85
American Exchange	79½	Park	90
Chatham	70		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	90	Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81¾
Erie firsts	100	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c., seconds	65
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass'd bds.	60
Erie seconds, '79	99	Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	78
Erie thirds, '83	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	88
Erie fourths, '80	76¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	70
Erie fifths, '85	75	T. H. & A. sec'ds & ℔ c. '70	31
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	66	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	12
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	96	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S.	39¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	93	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Harlem seconds '64	90	L. E. & W. firsts	71¾
Harlem thirds, '66	70	D., L. & West. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	92	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '82	95	Cle. & T. firsts, s. f.	76½

The following are the latest figures for American Stocks in London, in our regular files by the *City of New-York*:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	74½@75½	74¾
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	46 @47	
Erie shares	26 @27	26¾@ ½
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	44 @44¾	44¼@44
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾@ 2¾	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1867	90 @92x.c.	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	88 @90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	78 @80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	76 @78	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	79¼@80½	79¼@79¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	38 @37dis.	37½@37¾
Do. do. all paid	61 @63	62 1½
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 8 ℔ c. Con. 1869	80 @82	
So. F. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., '82	84 @86	
Do. Bonds	— @—	87¾
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent., S. F., 1885	65 @70	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. S. F., 1883	81 @83x.c.	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	90 @92	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @93	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @93	
Do. $100 shares	69 @70	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	97 @99x.c.	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., '72	96 @98	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., conv.	85 @87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent.	83 @85	
Do. $50 shares	34 @36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @20	

Commerce of San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 10.

Another quarterly period of the current year having elapsed, we present the usual statistical tables and general information in regard to the trade of this port, for the nine months terminating Sept. 30, and comparing the same with former years. The entries of tonnage, exclusive of coasting vessels, have been as follows:

FROM DOMESTIC ATLANTIC PORTS.

	No. vessels.	Tons.
1858—9 months	77	86,035
1859—9 months	121	135,223
1860—9 months	92	101,891
1861—9 months	72	84,496

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

	No. vessels.	Tons.
1858—9 months	254	147,529
1859—9 months	267	175,838
1860—9 months	257	159,855
1861—9 months	255	159,144

In strong contrast with this marked reduction in the arrivals of tonnage from domestic Atlantic ports is the great increase in arrivals coastwise, indicating much improvement and activity in that branch of our commerce:

	1861.		1860.	
	No. vessels.	Tons.	No. ves.	Tons.
Arr. from Dom. Pac. ports	1,148	198,165	904	149,685

The value of our Merchandise Exports and their destination for the first nine months of the last three years, were as follow:

To	1861.	1860.	1859.
Great Britain	$2,063,348 75	$173,040 24	$29,000 00
New-York	998,470 70	1,386 413 00	1,026,159 00
Australia	836,562 30	806,609 45	523,175 80
Victoria, V. I.	872,572 49	1,285 751 40	878,144 69
China	521,181 50	431,612 09	164,661 36
Mexico	796,480 23	749,213 70	430,607 15
Sandwich Isl'ds.	204,004 55	142,050 97	294,756 88
Boston	98,345 00		
Peru	97,695 87	54,499 12	70,286 35
Other countries	697,013 70	266,[illegible] 62	[illegible] 89
Totals	$7,183,836 00	$6,015,307 [illegible]	$3,654,949 13

Exports of specie and merchandise combined for the first nine months of the last three years, have been as follow:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Treasure exported	$34,452,000	$30,[illegible]847	$29,767,424
Merchandise	3,183,[illegible]	6,[illegible]297	3,654,949
Totals	$37,635,856	$36,831,944	$40,612,373

Our receipts of Treasure from the interior mining districts, for the first three-quarters of the four last years, have been as follows:

1858	$30,971,265
1860	$35,203,453
1859	33,925,752
1861	32,345,255

The first and last of the four show no material difference, while both the intermediate years are largely and almost equally in excess. In addition to the above amounts, we have a large import of treasure coastwise, of which nothing like an adequate exhibit has hitherto been made. We are informed by parties whose opportunities of information entitle them to the highest credibility, that the amount thus received cannot be less than $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum. Besides all this, we have the arrivals by private hands, of which nothing definite can be ascertained, but the aggregate is by no means small.

The imports of Treasure from foreign countries for the last four years have been as follows:

1858	$2,363,609
1860	$1,586,504
1859	1,934,238
1861	1,465,186

The deposits of gold at the Branch Mint in this city for the period under review have aggregated as follow:

GOLD BULLION—WEIGHT AFTER MELTING.

	Ounces.
1859	578,475.87
1860	527,864.32
1861	690,878.36

Showing a large excess in favor of the present year. Gold Coinage has been stimulated by the low price of Bullion, and has reached the large amount of $11,690,000, being more by some $230,000 than the total coinage of 1860.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

PROGRESS OF GEN. FREMONT.

THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE OSAGE AT WARSAW—THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE—A SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH—INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH—GEN. FREMONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARSAW, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Nothing of special importance has occurred since my last, but as the command is about moving from this point, I thought it best to close up matters to date. The bridge—or rather bridges—across the river were finished last evening, and to-day the command at this place commenced moving across. Gen. FREMONT went over last night, and encamped some three miles south of here, and here and there is awaiting the crossing of the Divisions.

Last evening a gentleman arrived here, who came direct from Fort Scott, and brought with him various bits of news, and odds and ends of reports of greater or less importance. Friday night, LANE'S advanced Guard had arrived at Clinton, a point some thirty to forty miles northwest from here. LANE had a skirmish in the vicinity of Butler, a short time since, in which he was successful, capturing a Capt. WHITING, Lieut. VAUGHN, and a large number of privates of the Confederate Army, and also a valuable quantity of baggage, wagons, and commissary stores. LANE'S command consists of 1,300 men, and four pieces of artillery. Gen. STURGIS was near LANE, with 2,000 men and two guns, on the march to join FREMONT. At Rose Hill, in Johnson County, LANE found a large number of Confederate sick and wounded, in a state of shocking destitution in regard to clothing, provisions and medical attendance. LANE left 1,000 men at Fort Scott and Lincoln, and, with the balance of his force, will probably join FREMONT to-day.

My informant also states that he has no doubt PRICE, with the main body of his army, is now at Lamar, in Barton County, while in or near Stockton, in Cedar County, there is a large force of the enemy, whose exact strength is not known. He thinks PRICE'S force is very badly demoralized, owing to the want of all kinds of supplies, especially shoes, and that he has not less than 2,000 men who are entirely incapacitated through sickness. PRICE is endeavoring to remedy this to the best of his ability, and has sent Capt. MCNULTY, of Warsaw, to Fort Smith for clothing, which he seems confident of obtaining.

I may remark here that the Captain above spoken of left this place, with a train of some 60 wagons of supplies, only a day or two before the arrival of Gen. SIEGEL.

Gen. MCKINSTRY and division finally reached a "next morning" on which they *did* leave Syracuse, and are already so well along the route that they will probably join FREMONT to-day.

THURSDAY.

Yesterday about noon the troops commenced crossing the bridge, and continued filing over the Osage till long after dark; and by midnight, to the very great delight of the loyal citizens of Warsaw, had relieved them of the presence of the hated National troop.

The "Bohemian" Brigade, *alias* the Reporters' Corps, determined before going to give expression to the very high esteem which they entertained towards their cheerful but widowed hostess and her amiable daughters. Accordingly, a very handsome volume of *Cowper* was presented to the youngest, prettiest (and only unmarried) daughter of the widow, with a suitable dedication on the fly-leaf, to which was appended the autographs of the individual members of the Brigade. This gift, presented with a handsome speech, brought the roses in rich luxuriance to the fair AUGUSTA'S cheek, which roseate circumstance was soon after followed by a note, which, in delicate chirography and indifferent orthography, expressed the deep honor entertained by the angelic recipient for the princely and poetical gift. Soon after the Bohemians gathered in the other parlor, and bade, in choice terms, what was probably an everlasting farewell, to widow, daughters, and a few neighboring ladies—one of the latter, as the Bohemians bowed themselves gracefully out, expressing, as a parting sentiment, the fact that she believed "any Union man would steal the coppers from a dead nigger's eyes." As the lady who gave utterance to this choice sentiment is the daughter of an eminent Warsaw Judge, and the acknowledged belle of the place, her remark was of course received with all the deference to which its distinguished origin entitled it.

Last evening we camped some fifteen miles south of Warsaw, on the Overland road. Gen. SIEGEL was some six or ten miles further on, while Gen. MCKINSTRY was somewhere in the rear, thus leaving in our Division only the commands of Gens. FREMONT and ASBOTH. This, our first night on the open prairie, gave us a foretaste of Winter. The night was intensely cold, and this morning there was a heavy frost, accompanied by an east wind that cut one to the very marrow. Winter is nearly upon us—the woods have lost their rich variety of Autumn tints, and now present only a dull, dead expanse of faded brown. The leaves go whirling crazily to the ground or rattle like skeletons in the mournful winds. I dread the march over these gloomy mountains under such circumstances.

About noon to-day, we reached a sort of ruined village, called Quincy, situated on the north side of Hickory County. Everything bore that same mark of desolation which is upon everything in the state. Houses were deserted; the merry ring of the anvil silenced, (they stole the blacksmith's tools day before yesterday); a few lean hogs wandered hungrily about the streets; a few ragged boys, overgrown girls, pale women, and fever-wasted men, gazed enviously at us from the doors of their log shanties, and this was all. Stop and converse a moment with any of them, and they would answer in a sepulchral style, as if they had just stepped out of their graves to see us pass, and were to return to their moldy cerements when this pageant was over. They seemed cowed, and disheartened, sometimes servilely anxious to please, but quite as often exhibiting an apathetic indifference mournful to contemplate. The spirit is not peculiar to Quincy; it may be seen anywhere in the State—is so common as to scarcely excite remark.

The country through which we pass seems weighed down by something like a nightmare or Puritan Sunday—or as if half the State were dead and the balance were on the eve of going to attend, or had just returned from attending the funeral. Everywhere the rich lands are unworked, the corn ungathered, rattles dryly in the autumn winds—nowhere is there provision for the future. Poor Missouri! a sadder spectacle than she, with her double load of war and slavery, her rich prairies untouched, her ore beds unwrought—half her people in fratricidal strife, the balance timid, broken-spirited, slavishly inclined, robbed to-day by Confederates, to-morrow by Nationals—cannot be found among the list of nations.

Gen. FREMONT is very strict relative to the rights of property, and has forbidden unauthorized depredations upon the property of citizens under severe penalties. Notwithstanding this, no little downright stealing takes place—in fact, a half dozen times to-day I have seen p[illegible] fields, catch a horse, mount it, and [illegible] the forces. Stealing hogs, geese, mul[illegible] and such like seems, however, to be p[illegible], or generally considered, is different. Gen. [illegible] and pillagement. I am happy to add that Gen. F[illegible] in his power to prevent this disgraceful [illegible] so much characteristic of the commands in Missouri, as to entitle them rather to the name of banditti than soldiers.

To-night we are encamped at a point on the State Road, about the centre of the west portion of Hickory County, and 26 miles from Warsaw. Gen. SIEGEL is encamped about a mile east of us, at the same place which he occupied when he first marched from Syracuse. It is confidently expected that Gen. MCKINSTRY will overtake us to-morrow, and Gen. ASBOTH also, who is now a few miles in our rear. I suppose Gens. STURGIS, LANE, HUNTER, an[illegible] the balance, will unite with us in due season—probably some time the present week.

Among other improvements in our train, besides locomotive cooking stoves, rifled cannon, and the like, is a printing press, under charge of a member of the Staff, Lieut. Jos. B. MCCULLAGH. A wagon is devoted to its transportation, a corps of four printers is assigned to working it, and it is used for the printing of orders, passes, &c. As soon as the troops encamp, the press is put up in its tent, and the types set to work. A small daily might be issued, as thus far the forces have each day encamped by noon, and the magnitude is such as to warrant such an effort.

For the first time, this evening, I obtained a glimpse of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT—the only time I ever saw him, save as he might have been seen in every print-shop in the memorable Fall of 1856. He looks very much like his thousand-and-one pictures, save a little older, the frosts of time having liberally besprinkled his beard and powdered his locks. I was Jenkins enough to notice that he wore a fatigue-cap, had on the uniform of a Major-General, a heavy steel-scabbard cavalry sabre, a revolver, and a huge pair of brown leather "Jack boots." Since leaving Warsaw he has camped out with the balance of the forces, for which he was probably, during his California life, abundantly prepared.

THE MARCH TO YOST'S STATION—ELKTON AND ITS INHABITANTS—SIEGEL'S DIVISION—THE DASH OF ZAGONYI INTO SPRINGFIELD, ETC.

YOST'S STATION, MO., CAMP MORRISSEY, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

This morning we left Camp Haskell, eight miles back of this, on the State Road, and came on to this point, where we are encamped. The reason of this short march was for the purpose of enabling the scattered divisions to concentrate. We passed the romantic camping ground of Gen. SIEGEL, and a mile or two further reached a small post-town, named Elkton, and distinguished, apart from its beautiful situation, except as having lately been the theatre of several skirmishes, shootings, stabbings, and one "murder most foul."

A short time since—ten days ago, I believe—two men, named CLAYBROOK and BARR—the latter a Quartermaster in PRICE'S army, the other his assistant—came over from Stockton to a point near Elkton, for the purpose of buying up and grinding wheat. They were standing by the mill one day, or rather CLAYBROOK was standing, and BARR was resting on the fence unsuspiciously engaged in eating an apple, when they were suddenly saluted with a volley from fifteen guns, fired from a piece of dense timber a few yards distant. CLAYBROOK received five balls—one through his lungs, another through his back, one through the hip, and another in his elbow, and yet, in view of all this, he refused to do what almost any other man would have done under such circumstances, viz, to die. The other man received three balls, one of them through the lungs, and he also, with a determination that speaks volumes for rebel vigor and Missouri constitutions, is in a fair way to recover.

A couple of nights after this wholesale shooting, an old gentleman named BROWN, living in Elktown, heard a rap at his door. He opened it, and found an armed force without, who demanded him to give up what effects he possessed in the shape of money, mules, horses, &c. Finding resistance useless he complied, and they departed in a short time, leaving him nearly or quite a beggar, which, for an old man of seventy-seven years of age is no pleasant position. An hour or so after they left, another rap called him to the door—he tottered to it, opened it, and found the same party there, who greeted him this time with a discharge of their rifles, sending seven balls into his body. Again they left, leaving him this time a gray-ha

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$887,805 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$33,823	Frank B. Baker	$32,003
P. Neyfor	10,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	33,110
Roberts, Morrison & Co	10,000	Bates & Co	10,000
Richard Patrick	12,000	J. B. Newton & Co	6,137
J. H. Coghill	4,500	M. C. Hawley	3,300
W. Heller & Co	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	30,000
W. L. & G. Griswold	10,000	J. Heller & Bros	15,100
W. Seligman & Co	20,000	Hewton, Hastings & Co	5,200
Jos. Nickerson	6,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	31,836
Scholte & Bros	24,500	Eugene Kelly & Co	145,000
Newstader Bros	19,600	Wells, Fargo & Co	286,000
Ballin & Sanders	35,000		
Janson, Bond & Co	15,000		
Jas. Patrick	63,000		
J. G. Parker & Son	6,100		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$1,300	Stout Bros	$805
Ribbon & Munoz	1,962	B. Howard Sons	705
Cartwright & Harrison	400	Horace Ripley	100
Nigroti & Leoni	200	Colgate & Hoffman	1,267
Laneman & Kemp	344	S. L. Isaacs	500
		Hertques & Maserras	500

The news from California has been anticipated by the Pacific Telegraph, but we have late advices from New-Granada and the South Pacific States, which will be found detailed in our correspondence below.

NEW-GRANADA.

General Aspects—Restoration of Order in the Republic—Independence of Panama—Adjournment of the Panama Legislature—Personal Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

Our news from all parts of Central and South America is unusually meagre and uninteresting by the mails which centre here. There are slight ripples on the surface in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, but no great chance, apparently, that they will culminate into "mountain waves." Chili is quiet, happy, and even jubilant under the new millennium of conciliation and compromise inaugurated by her new President. The threatened storm in the Argentine Confederation has burst over her boundless and beautiful plains, and bids fair to drench them in blood; but there is still some hope that the proffered mediation of the foreign Ministers will restore peace between President URQUIZA and his rebel province of Buenos Ayres. The five little States of Central America so exhausted themselves in their defence against WALKER and his thousand filibusters, that they have never since been able to raise a musket against each other. Now, their chiefs confine their belligerent propensities to occasional squabbles with the encroaching priesthood, and when completely *ennuied* with that placid warfare, sate their thirst for blood by a Sunday bull-bait, or a chicken-fight. We have no later news from the Capital of New-Granada, but hope our next advices will tell us that Gen. ARBOLEDA has seen the folly of contending against public opinion in the State of Cauca, and the advancing army of Gen MOSQUERA; and that the guerillas of Santander, Antioquia, and Boyaca have returned to their homes, and to the cultivation of their yuca patches.

I wrote you in my last that the State Assembly had approved the late Convention at Aspinwall, by which the State of Panama agreed to acknowledge the authority of MOSQUERA, on condition that Panama should manage her own affairs in all save an annual contribution to the General Government towards its support, and should remain neutral in all wars and revolutions that may occur. This arrangement has has now become a law, so far as the State is concerned, the Governor having signed it, and communicated the fact officially to the Consuls residing at Panama and Aspinwall. The Governor appears to have no doubt of its approval by the General Government, for he has already, in his official acts, dropped the old style of "Confederacion Granadina" for the new one of "United States of New-Granada." I send you a translation of the convention and law, which you may, perhaps, wish to publish entire, although you have before printed its main features. I doubt, still, if MOSQUERA will cede to the State the Panama Railroad privilege, from which the nation derives $50,000 a year, and the reversion of the rights of which to the Republic at the end of fourteen years from date are valued at a million of dollars.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 20th, after conferring upon the Governor dictatorial powers for the preservation of peace, if it should be threatened by the opponents of MOSQUERA before the war is ended in the other States. Those members of the Legislature, who voted against the Convention, immediately resigned on its approval, and protested against it. They were imitated in this by Judge OBARRIO, of the Superior Court, and some other officers. The Governor is now making some changes in his appointees, that they may more nearly conform to the new order of things.

One hundred and ten of the Rio Hacha soldiers, lately disarmed by the Governor, and ordered away from Panama, were shipped yesterday to a port in Venezuela on a small sailing vessel. They were encouraged to resist the embarcation by some of the factions at Aspinwall, but finally concluded they were not able to do so successfully, and so went on board peaceably.

The beautiful steamship *Guatemala*, of the Central American line, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, broke her shaft on her voyage northward, 30 miles south of Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. She got into port, and will be obliged to remain there until she can be towed down to Panama for repairs by her consort, the *Columbus*, on the 20th of next month. Her passengers, among which is Mr. HOWARD, United States Consul to Nicaragua, will remain at Punta Arenas, until the 2d of October, when the *Columbus* will take them to their destination.

Dr. RINGGOLD, who has been United States Consul twelve years at Paita, Peru, goes to New-York on a visit to-day.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, bearing the flag of Capt. MONTGOMERY, is still at Panama. The British steam war-ships *Clio* and *Tartar* are also here. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of Calvary Church, San Francisco, whose secession proclivities assisted by an unruly tongue wouldn't let him enjoy his ten thousand a year, sailed from Aspinwall, with his large family, for Europe, on the 23d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Preliminary Election in Peru—League of the South American Republics Against Spain—Quiet in Bolivia—Festivities in Chili—Burning of Ships at Valparaiso—A General Amnesty—Defeat of Gen. Urquiza.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

The semi-monthly British Mail steam packet from the South Coast arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 2, and from Callao and Lima to Oct. 14. From Ecuador we have no dates later than previously given.

PERU.

The elections for Judges, &c., for the approaching election for President of Peru, in the place of Gen. CASTILLA, took place throughout the country on the 13th, with what result has not yet been ascertained. The candidates for President are Dr. MARI, Gen. SAN ROMAN and Gen. ECHENIQUE. Riots occurred on the day of election between the different clubs, and some pistol shooting, but order was restored by the military.

A good election dodge has just come to light at Lima, which proves Gen. CASTILLA to be worthy of a seat in the Democratic political councils of New-York or Philadelphia. CASTILLA, wishing to get rid of a powerful opponent in the elections, SENOR MARIARATEGUI, Admiral of the Peruvian navy, and some others of his friends, sent them on a commission to London to get propositions for the construction of a frigate *Vlendada*, and some steamers for the navigation of some of the Peruvian rivers. MARIARATEGUI, having got through with his business sooner than was anticipated, he was ordered to touch at Brazil on his way home, to trace the limits between Peru and Brazil, a job that would take a board of engineers about thirty years to complete!

The Peruvian Cabinet agent sent to Ecuador, as is supposed, with the ultimatum of Peru in the boundary and other questions with Ecuador, had returned, but the result of his mission had not transpired.

Bolivia has responded favorably to the circular issued by the Peruvian Government, asking the formation of a league of the different republics to defend the independence of South America, now threatened by Spain.

The Russian war steamer *Morge* arrived at Callao Oct. 12. She is a small vessel of 80 horse-power, intended for the Amoor River; mounts six cannons, and carries eighty-one men and officers.

BOLIVIA.

The Republic is quiet at present. Several persons of note had just been arrested at La Pas, charged with conspiring for the restoration of Gen. BELZU.

CHILI.

There was great rejoicing all through Chili over the Anniversary of the National Independence, and at the conciliatory tone exhibited toward all parties and factions by the new President Señor JOAQUIN PEREZ. "Forgiveness, reconciliation, and the cooperation of all in the prosperity of the Republic,—such is Señor PEREZ'S simple programme,"—says the *Mercurio*. Balls, dinners, and other *fêtes*, had been given in his honor, both at Santiago and Valparaiso, in which friends and old foes vied in paying him honors. At the ball given at Santiago "in the centre of the pit, floored over for dancing, there was an elegant fountain of sparkling waters, crowned by inscriptions in letters of fire. The whole interior of the theatre was covered with brilliant hangings, flowers and ornaments."

The Council of State consists of Gen. Manuel Bulnes, Don Manuel Montt, Gen. José F. Gana, Don Maximino Mujica, Don José A. Valenzuela, Don Miguel Aristequi, Don José Tomas Urmeneta, Don Eujenio Domingo, Torres and Don José Maria Berganza. The Cabinet is made up of Don Manuel Alcalde, as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; the Bishop of Serena, Don Jurto Donoso, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction; Gen. Manuel Garcia, as Minister of War and Marine; Don Manee Renjifo, as Minister of Finance; Gen. Juan Gregorio de Las Heras, as Commander of Arms.

A "remarkable work," *The History of the Administration of President Montt*, of 600 pages, by "Some of the most accredited pens of Chile," was issued both at Santiago and Valparaiso on the very day the old Administration went out, and caused a good deal of sensation. The work is considered impartial, although it is very severe on the numerous infractions of the constitution of the Ex-President.

Congress has discussed and opposed the Budget for 1862.

A general amnesty for political offences was to be promulgated, and exiles were returning to the country.

At 2½ o'clock, P. M., on the first day of October, the French ponton *Infernal*, in the harbor of Valparaiso, took fire and was completely destroyed. She was the storeship at that point of the French marine, and had a large quantity of coals, naval stores and provisions on board. It being found impossible to extinguish the fire, launches from the Chilian war-ships *Esmeralda*, *Maipu* and the French war-ship *Duguay Trouin* endeavored to sink her to prevent an explosion, but after a good deal of firing, the ship refusing to sink, she was left to her fate. At about 6 o'clock she blew up, creating a tremendous concussion of the air, the glass in half the windows in town being shivered, and pieces of the wreck, coals, &c., being thrown among the sailors in the launches, and near to the 10,000 persons on the mole who were witnessing the conflagration—but no one was seriously injured. The fire is supposed to have been the effect of spontaneous combustion.

Business, partly from the confidence of peace inspired by the President's conciliatory course, had much improved. The rate of freights had decreased slightly, although vessels were held at so high prices, that produce would not bear the expense. An influx of vessels was expected soon. For England, £4 10s. to £4 15s. was asked. To Hamburg, £4 10s. To France, 120 to 125 francs. To the United States, $16. Exchange on London, 44½@45¼ ₱ cent. per dollar, 90 days. On Paris, 60@90 days, 4 francs 60 centimes per dollar. On United States, 90 days, 14@15 per cent., nominal. The market is well supplied with Quicksilver, which is dull. Carolina Rice—a good supply and steady prices, but dull. Lumber—Common kinds are abundant, but good United States wanted. Flour—Stocks of Santiago sold at $2 94@$3, 6 months. Wheat—5,000 fanegas, on board, at $2 75, cash. Barley—Several parcels taken at $1 94@$2. Some dealers are holding, thinking this year's crop will be scanty, on account of the dryness of the Winter. Bar Copper dull, at $16, cash. Nitrate—No transactions on account of scarcity of vessels.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By letters received at Valparaiso, it is known that the van-guard of Gen. URQUIZA had been beaten by the forces of Buenos Ayres in the neighborhood of Cepeda. So it appears that the arbitration of England, France and Peru had been unsuccessful.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Burning of a French Ship in the Harbor, Loaded with Naval Stores—Tremendous Explosion—Eruption of the Volcano of Chillan, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Yesterday was a day of excitement. A ship laden with French naval stores took fire in the bay. She was strongly anchored, and could not be towed out; so she blew up in the midst of the shipping. A large quantity of powder was in her magazine, which at last exploded; not, however, until the decks were burned so that the powder had freest vent.

As it was, however, a dense column of smoke was projected full four hundred feet high in the air, bearing with it scraps of paper and sail-cloth in ignition, besides bolts and links of chain in a state of incandescence, to the intense alarm of thousands who had congregated to watch the conflagration, and to their peril too, as may well be imagined. Spontaneous combustion is said to be the cause of the fire, from coals on board.

It was awkwardly managed that the ship was not towed out to sea on the first breaking out of the smoke. Six hours the ship was burning.

Two buildings on shore took fire from the falling missiles. So did ships in the bay. However, the flames were promptly extinguished.

When the explosion occurred windows were shattered in great numbers on the shore.

The new Administration of PEREZ is now in successful operation.

Congress is still in session.

Business, in a measure, is reviving; but still depression prevails. The common people are suffering many privations.

Hon. THOMAS NELSON, the American Minister, has arrived, and taken up his quarters in the Capital. He has been ailing a little, but now is better again.

The volcano of Chillan, in the Andes, has recently broken out in active eruption. At a distance of 90 miles, the explosions and the ejection of stones from the crater can be distinctly perceived by the naked eye, as well as the streams of lava running down the sides of the mountain. The height of the crater may be about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is snow above and below it. No earthquakes have been experienced in the immediate vicinity since the eruption began. It broke out in August.

Mr. BLAKIE, United States Consul at Talcahuano, has been ill, but is now recovered.

Mr. CHURCHMAN, Consul for this port, has not yet come.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (vid Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
SILK AND WOOL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CORDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, BUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:
KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON,

No. 551 Broadway,

Respectfully calls the attention of families requiring MOURNING GOODS to his immense and desirable stock of
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES,
HENRIETTA MALTESE and
EMILINE CLOTHS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
BARBOURS, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, BLACK SILKS, with and without lustre, some most desirable for the new styles of garments, being wide and
HEAVY BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
In all qualities and styles.
IRISH, FRENCH and CHINESE POPLINS,
VALENCIES PARMETTAS.
Several new materials for house dresses, great bargains.
THIBBETS
For SHAWLS, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

Ladies will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Dressmaking in the latest and best styles.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

WESTWARD! HO!!
"*Westward the Star of Empire takes its way!*"
So does the Star of Fashion and the Graces;
Judging, at least, by the vast crowds, each day,
Rushing to MACY'S.

Broadway no longer tempts with costly glare,
With fancy shop fronts, and still fancier prices;
Cheapness—if good and tasteful for the fair—
Is what entices.

Therefore, we find SIXTH-AVENUE to grow,
Daily, in favor with all sects and classes,
And not a Broadway palace, people know;
MACY'S surpasses.

Look at his GLOVES! while other folks elsewhere
Charge for their gloves a price almost fictitious,
For SIXTY-THREE CENTS MACY robes the fair
In kids delicious!

See what a rich assortment, too, he brings
Of LINENS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
RIBBONS, HEAD-DRESSES, and a thousand things
For pretty faces!

Hither flock mothers with their pets, and beaux
Come with the objects of their hearts' devotions,
To see the sterling wonders MACY shows
In YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bedecked by him the very plainest lass
Is Venus—in her beau's imagination.
And youngsters, too—in mamma's eyes—surpass
All in creation!

"Westward the Star of Fashion takes its way!"
That it should poise o'er MACY'S is not funny;
'Tis that he SELLS GOODS EQUAL to BROADWAY,
FOR MUCH LESS MONEY!

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors from 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.
PLAIN OTTOMAN
AND
EMPRESS CLOTH CLOAKS,
Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer *Europa*. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready a very superior stock of CLOAKS,
of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
Their Fall importation of
MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REALLY WATERPROOF
AQUASCUTUMS,
IN BLACK AND BROWN MIXED,
For the use of officers in the army and navy,
Made up to order a
VERY MODERATE PRICES, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY.
No. 57 Walker-st.

UMBRELLAS,
In Silk and Alpaca,
ALSO, NEW STYLES OF SCARFS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
At very reduced prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY WERE AWARDED by the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, held in New-York in 1853,
HONORABLE MENTION,
for the best garments for the commissioned officers of the army and navy, which they still continue to make to order.
TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
1,500 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c; just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c., $1, $1 25; regular prices $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
550 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular price $8.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 80c.; regular price $1 50. Also, just opened,
Black Thread and French Laces, Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Point and Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
All much below regular prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
By
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
LACE COLLARS, ENTIRELY NEW.
REAL VEILS, FROM $2 UP.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
And a large variety of other novelties, at moderate prices.

BROADWAY CLOAK STORE.
No. 503 BROADWAY.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS, IN VELVETS,
BEAVERS,
TRICOTS,
and CLOTHS,
SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
manufactured in first-class style.
WILL OPEN, ALSO,
a superb assortment of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, elegantly trimmed, at $7, $8 and $9 each.
ALSO,
A large stock of New and Fashionable Dress Goods, received from the large auction sales on Thursday and Friday.
Ladies will consult their own INTERESTS by examining OUR GOODS and LOW PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 27 BOWERY

MOURNING GOODS.
French and English Bombazines,
"Grouts" English Crapes and Veils,
Henrietta and Empress Cloths,
Epinglines, Satin de Chenes, Mohair Reps, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.
500 Pieces, ALL WOOL
PARIS DELAINES, (reserved printing,) Fine Quality, at 37½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES SILK
EMBROIDERED REPS,
New and Elegant Styles,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,
All qualities and desirable colors,
AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Purchased at the late large auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES
AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
In all the fashionable colors.
Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Comprising every variety of price and description.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
Ladies can find a full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also, Linen Napkins and Towels, $1. JOB LOT.
VERY BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a Pair.
FIRST-RATE CORSETS, $1 a Pair.

VERY BEST HOOP-SKIRTS, 3s. to 6s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Paper Cambrics, 8c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Drillings, 8c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Bleached Muslins, 8c. and 9c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Flannels, very cheap.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Table Cloths, under price.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Book and Swiss Muslins.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Plaid Cambrics and Brilliants.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Cambric Collars, 2s. to 4s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine Cambric Bands, 4s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine LACE VEILS, 20c. to $1.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine Cambric Edgings, 16c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Gents' SOCKS, 10c., 12c., to 18c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, cheap.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' and Gents' Under wear.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Rubber Round Combs, 4c. Rubber Dressing Combs, 4c., 5c., 6c. and 8c.—under price.
PINS and NEEDLES, (the very best,) 3 cents a paper.
TEETH BRUSHES, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.—all under price.
Boys' Leather Belts, 6c. Velvet Buttons, 6c. to 10c.
ALL OUR YANKEE NOTIONS UNDER PRICE.

RIBBONS. Full line BLACK Ribbons, cheap.
WHITE RIBBONS, every quality, cheap.
RIBBONS in Plain Colors, all widths, cheap.
RICH FANCY RIBBONS from Auction.
RIBBONS. All our Fancy Ribbons are selling under price.

FLOWERS in very fine styles.
RUCHES, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 21c.—cheap lot.
NEW STORE, No. 463 SIXTH-AV., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 48 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children. She understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging, and lived five years in her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., corner 3d-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or see to growing children; is accustomed to dressmaking and children's clothes, and is willing to assist at anything required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent, and has the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 193 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 166 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Scotch Protestant person, as experienced chambermaid and nurse, or as infant's nurse; has traveled on the Continent; has no objections to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; good reference from first-class families. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse—in Brooklyn preferred—by a young woman, who refers to her present employer, at No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who understands it in all its branches, who is willing and obliging, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; wants a comfortable home for the Winter; the best of City reference from her last employer for five years. Call, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., room No. 14.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; she is a good cook; understands bread, pastry and soup, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place for six years. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; if a small family, would do all; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands bread and biscuit baking; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young colored woman, as cook in a gentleman's family. No other need apply. Call at No. 120 2d-st. Excellent City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last employers. Address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, light pastry, bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 100 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and do the fine washing, or would have no objection to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 230 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking; has 4½ years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 201 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; is also a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 8. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer; she is a first-rate baker, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs positively that the order transferring the command of the Western Military Department from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. HUNTER, has been sent to the former, and has probably reached him. The order is stated to be absolute and unconditional, and based upon a thorough conviction of FREMONT'S incapacity as a General, and of his profligacy in the expenditure of the public money.

Gen. SCOTT left Washington on Saturday afternoon, and reached Harrisburgh at 10 o'clock, on his way to this City, where he arrived during the night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd gathered in Harrisburgh to greet the veteran, but his arrival here being unheralded, very few knew of it until yesterday.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is announced, will retain the immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A sword was presented to him on Saturday, by a Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and during the ceremony he took occasion to express his confidence in the success of the National arms. He is also of the opinion that the war cannot be long though it may be desperate.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Gen. MCCLELLAN has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue unchanged. An adventurous vessel occasionally runs the rebel blockade at night; but the navigation of the river may be considered practically closed for the present. It is rumored in Washington that the rebels purposely allow some of the oyster boats to run up, as they give them facilities for sending spies to the Capital. From certain matters which have been developed during the past few days, there is no doubt but that there is some truth in this. Meantime the National batteries on the Maryland side are rapidly approaching completion. Those opposite Mat. thias Point are in full view of the rebels, who occasionally fire an experimental shot towards them, but without effect. The range of their artillery is not sufficiently long. The National fortifications are to be mounted with superior rifled cannon, and as the Maryland bank of the river is considerably higher than that on the Virginia side, it is quite likely the rebels will soon find their position a little too exposed for comfort.

The great fleet probably reached its destination on Friday—at least, we judge so from the fact that our dispatch from Fortress Monroe expresses that belief. The tug *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Old Point on Thursday, reported that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had been detached for duty in Pamlico Sound. A vessel which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday reports that she saw the fleet off Hatteras on Wednesday morning, and that it was moving southward in fine style. The *Roanoke*, which has come up from the blockade off Charleston, reports heavy weather along the coast, and the great storm of Saturday must have been unusually severe on the coast of the Carolinas; but there is little doubt that the fleet escaped its fury. A flag of truce went from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk yesterday and on its return we shall be likely to have something through rebel sources of the doings of the expedition.

Amid the conflicting rumors relative to the movements of the rebels in Missouri, it is difficult to determine what to place confidence in. PRICE has recently been reported to be in half a dozen different places—at one time preparing to make a stand against Gen. FREMONT, and at another making the best of his way towards the Arkansas border. We now have a repetition of the rumor placing him at Neosho. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has information that he is there with BEN MCCULLOCH, with a command of 30,000 men, and intends to wait there for Gen. FREMONT and fight him, expressing the belief that he will be able to whip him. He is stated also to have received a supply of clothing, arms and medicines. Should this report prove correct, we may expect soon to hear of an important battle, but doubt is thrown upon it by another dispatch, which reiterates the report that PRICE will not stand. Another questionable report reaches us, that Gen. LANE on Monday night last made an attack upon a portion of PRICE'S army at Sarcoxie, in Jasper County. As Gen. LANE only left Hermansville, in Hickory County, eighty miles North of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, it is hardly probable that he was engaged with the enemy on Monday evening.

The Lawrence *Republican*, of Oct. 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On Oct. 13, an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt, in Allen County, and after plundering the stores began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one houses and stores, and a mill—more than one-half the buildings in the place—were consumed. The military company of the town chanced to be drilling without arms at the time, and no resistance could be made. On the night of Oct. 22 ten armed men visited Gardner, Johnson County, and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps $8,000, including all the guns sent thither by the Governor for the protection of the town. Gov. ROBINSON had dispatched an armed company for the apprehension of these outlaws. The Leavenworth *Conservative* has an account of a fight that took place at Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, fifteen miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Sunday night, Oct. 27. A force of seven hundred Union men, attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them, taking twelve prisoners, and capturing one cannon and a lot of small arms.

There are three, instead of two, Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on unsettled claims against the Government in the Department of the West. They are Hon. JOS. HOLT, of Kentucky, Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis. They are to meet shortly at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties. SAMUEL T. GLOVER is appointed counsel for the Government.

According to the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, many of the sympathizers with the secession movement in Kentucky, who made their way to the rebel camp at Prestonsburgh but a few weeks since, are now returning to their homes. Twenty-seven from one neighborhood in Harrison County returned last week. They give a deplorable account of the state of things in the mountains. The rebels there are utterly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life.

A letter from a Staff officer of Gen. KELLEY published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, gives some interesting particulars of the battle at Romney. According to the plan of attack, as devised by Gen. KELLEY, one column of the National troops was to move from Patterson's Creek by way of Frankfort and Springfield, upon the north side of Romney, while a second approached from the west by the Northwestern Turnpike. The first column drove everything before it, but the second was checked in its advance, and the larger part of the enemy's forces effected their escape. They lost two guns and thirty baggage wagons; but it is not stated that so large a number of prisoners was taken as has been reported. A private letter from Grafton states that on Sunday last twenty rebels attacked a train of twelve wagons at Jacksonville, Lewis County. They succeeded in capturing the wagons, and all but three of the horses. Capt. ROWAND'S cavalry company had gone in pursuit of the rebels.

Following the example of some more formidable potentates, King KAMEHAMEHA, of the Sandwich Islands, has issued a proclamation enjoining a strict neutrality upon his subjects "in the hostilities now unhappily pending between the Government of the United States and certain States thereof, styling themselves the Confederate States of America." He forbids privateering by any of his subjects, declares that no adjudication of prizes taken by either party shall be allowed in the ports of the Islands, and closes the harbors to the privateers and prizes of the contending parties, except in case of distress or compulsory delay by stress of weather.

GENERAL NEWS

The easterly storm of Saturday was the severest which has been experienced for many years, and caused one of the most terrible shipwrecks which has occurred on the Atlantic Coast for years. The ship *Maritana* was driven on the rocks near Boston Light, and totally lost, involving the destruction of twenty-seven lives. Considerable damage was done in this City, particularly along the river fronts, where the tide inundated the cellars, and even overflowed the piers, destroying considerable quantities of goods and rendering the places untenable. The parks in the City suffered in their trees and foliage, the grounds were gullied by the heavy rain floods, and some of the Railroads leading into the City had extensive damage done to their tracks. The Sound steamers were compelled to make a harbor and wait for the subsidence of the gale. They mostly arrived yesterday afternoon, and report two or three vessels ashore in the Sound. The pilot-boats report the gale as very severe outside, and some of them lost sails and spars. The grounds of the Greenwood Cemetery were also considerably damaged. Our telegrapic reports indicate that the storm has been unusually severe elsewhere, especially in the Chesapeake Bay.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 23d, *via* Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, having made the run from the latter port in the remarkably short time of ten days. Her advices are no later than those by the *Borussia*, telegraphed from Cape Race, but the details which we are enabled to give this morning will be found interesting and important.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 26th ult., with the mails, passengers and treasure—$887,805—from California, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings our New-Granada and South Pacific correspondence.

The news from New-Granada is meagre and unimportant. The Convention between the Governor of Panama and the agent of MOSQUERA, which had already been approved by the State Legislature of Panama, had received the signature of the Governor, and was a law so far as the State was concerned. The Legislature had adjourned, after conferring upon the Governor dictatorial powers for the preservation of peace if trouble should be threatened by the opponents of MOSQUERA before the end of the war in the other States.

Our South Pacific advices are from Valparaiso and Santiago to October 2, and from Callao and Lima to October 14. The preparatory election of Judges to preside over the election of President had taken place in Peru, but with what result was not known. The candidates for President were Dr. MAR, Gen. SAN ROMAN and Gen. ECHENIQUE. The Circular issued by the Peruvian Government, asking the formation of a league of the different Republics to defend the independence of South America, now threatened by Spain, had been responded to favorably by Bolivia. The Anniversary of National Independence in Chili had been celebrated with great rejoicing. The new President, PEREZ, was rendering himself very popular by his conciliatory course towards all parties. It was understood that a general amnesty for political offences was to be promulgated. The French naval storeship *Infernal* was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso on the 1st of Oct. Her magazine exploded with a terrific concussion by which half the windows in the city were shivered. Business in Valparaiso had much improved. From the Argentine Confederation we have the report that the vanguard of URQUIZA'S army had been defeated by the forces of Buenos Ayres in the vicinity of Cepeda. This indicates that the arbitration of England, France and Peru had been unsuccessful.

The British Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. MESSURIER, from Havana, Oct. 26, and Nassau, Oct. 28, reached here on Saturday morning. Nothing of interest had occurred at either port since previous advices. The health of Havana and Nassau is reported as good.

The British schooner *Blanche*, from St. Pierre, Martinique, which arrived at this port on Saturday brought 150 hogsheads and 50 barrels of sugar, which is the first cargo of the kind ever brought to an American port from the French possessions.

Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (HAWKINS' Zouaves,) now stationed at Forts Clark and Hatteras, from which point the reverend gentleman has lately returned, preached, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, in behalf of the suffering Union families on Hatteras Banks. He was followed by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, the pastor of the congregation on the Banks, who made an interesting appeal for aid in rescuing the Union men on the North Carolina coast from starvation. A handsome collection was taken up, and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD announced several minor meetings to be held during the week with the same benevolent object. We reserve our report of the addresses, by request, as they will be repeated at the Cooper Institute, much more fully, on Thursday evening next.

The following members of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this City Saturday, all of whom were wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff: Samuel T. Smith, Matthew Creelman, Henry Kinney and Briggs M. Daboll, all of Co. C, and Frank Gracher, of Co. H. They were kindly cared for at the residence of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and sent home to their friends by the 8 o'clock train to Worcester in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in this City, on the way to the seat of war. The Massachusetts regiment proceeded at once to Washington, and the New-York regiment will leave this afternoon.

The Tenth Legion, Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, will leave their encampment at Newburgh on Wednesday next, arriving in this City Thursday morning, Nov. 7, and proceed to the Everett House, where the Sons of Orange and Sullivan will present them with a beautiful stand of colors. The regiment will thence proceed to Washington.

Miss ALBERTINA FLAUM, one of the parties arrested by the New-York Detectives, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder of SIGISMUND FELLNER, whose body was found in New-Jersey a few days since, committed suicide on Saturday morning at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The friends of the murdered man have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of RADETSKI, the man charged with the commission of the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday, and without discussion, transferred the powers now vested in the Building Committee of the New Court-house to the State Commissioners, Messrs. SALMON, CORLIES and HUNT. The bill of the *Daily News* for advertising "papers pending before the Mayor, for approval" was ordered paid.

Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, discharged the order of arrest obtained against D. H. BURTNETT, HOGG, and others, upon a charge of assault, &c., by JOHN W. LATSON, formerly Colonel of the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, of which the defendants are present officers.

The Stock Market was under some depression on Saturday morning, but a renewed demand was shown later in the day, with a recovery of the decline in prices; closing firm; New-York Central, 79¾. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London 107⅛@107⅜.

The severe rain storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally a trifle lower. Cotton was in more demand, and was firmer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow and Tobacco were moderate. Light sales of Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Seeds and Spices were reported. Freights were quiet and rates depressed, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

Sympathy with Secession in the Election To-morrow.

Mayor WOOD, in his speech at Cooper Institute, on Friday night, in support of JAMES LYNCH for Sheriff, said it was "difficult to see *what connection there is between the election of a Coroner or Sheriff and the saving of the Union.*" That difficulty has been considerably diminished by the proceedings of the meeting referred to. The speeches made on that occasion, and the specific claims of the candidate whose election it was designed to aid, leave very little to be learned upon that subject. If we were to hear that the City of New-Orleans had elected for Sheriff a man who refused to fight against the Union,—who had quit the field of battle on the eve of an engagement,—who had left the ground just as the action commenced, and who had been branded in the official report of the commanding General as having "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon,"—we should have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that the City of New-Orleans had very strong sympathies with the Union, and was only half in earnest in its pretended support of the Union cause. And this belief would be immensely strengthened, if the speeches made in support of such a candidate were filled with bitter denunciations of the rebel Government, and exultant predictions of its utter failure.

If JAMES LYNCH is elected Sheriff of New-York, the rebels will have a perfect right to draw the same inferences concerning the professed devotion of this City to the Union and the Constitution. He was a member of VARIAN'S Battery, attached to the Eighth New-York Regiment, concerning which Gen. MCDOWELL, in his official report of the battle of Bull Run, makes the following black and damning declaration:

"*On the eve of the battle* the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and the *battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia*, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. *They insisted on their discharge that night.* It was granted, and the next morning, *when the army moved forward into the battle*, THESE TROOPS MOVED TO THE REAR TO THE SOUND OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON."

Should any portion of the people of New-York select for the highest and most lucrative office in their gift a man with such a record? What claim does that act, thus recorded, give JAMES LYNCH over any other citizen to the high and profitable distinction which his supporters propose to confer upon him? Why take *him* in preference to THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER,—or JOHN KELLEY, or any other Irish American who did *not* turn his back upon his countrymen in the hour of their dreadful necessity? What has he ever done *but* that, to entitle him to such distinction? So far as we know, nothing whatever. And if he is elected, the fair and justifiable inference everywhere will be, that it was *because he refused to fight*,—because he proved, by the highest of all possible tests, that his sympathies were with the rebels,—that his heart was not in the war for the Union,—that he availed himself of the earliest possible moment, and of the very first opportunity, to abandon the Union army—and that, too, at the very moment when his aid and that of his fellows was of the most vital importance.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD presided at the meeting held on Friday night, to aid the election of Mr. LYNCH. In his opening address setting forth the grounds on which Mr. LYNCH'S election is urged, Mr. CHATFIELD said:

"What did I hear to-day, as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States—as coming from GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, General? [Loud cheers.] In a communication, somewhat of a private character, to a Senator of Congress, that *he dare not fight on the Potomac.* ['Hear,' and hisses.] *So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this Fall.* We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated about Washington and its vicinity, and this army has to be supported, at an expense of two millions and a-half a day, and yet we are to have no more battles, this Fall. Why? *Because the Commander-in-Chief has said he dare not fight.* [Hisses and cheers.] Now, gentlemen, what is the English of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country on the face of the earth. And in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure, in my humble judgment: *the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the independence of the Confederated States of America will be recognized by England and France, and by other European nations.* [Hisses and cheers, and marks of disapprobation.] I utter simply, gentlemen, my candid judgment, and don't ask any man in the world to be responsible for anything I say. [Cheers.] I utter that as a prediction, and base my prediction upon current events which are passing under my eye, and which, to my mind, are uncontradicted, that *in less than six months that Government will be recognized by the Governments of Europe.* [Hisses and cheers.]

A VOICE—Never.

MR. CHATFIELD—I said in the outset that I disliked to talk here, for I have been a Democrat all my life, and all my life I have been in the habit of uttering my own sentiments. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, let us understand that there is something beside the present moment for us to consider. If men at the present day can be arrested and placed in a dungeon in a fortress, without any accusation having been made, or no opportunity to prove his innocence, and the *habeas corpus* suspended, *I ask how long will this country be a country?* [Hisses and cheers.] If my remarks are offensive, gentlemen, I will suspend them. [Hisses, and cries of 'Go on,' 'Go on.'] Why, every one of you have a mind, as well as I have, and you know this. I admit I would prosecute this war with vigilance and to the end—[loud cheers]—but I would take care, gentlemen, that in the meantime I did not surrender my liberties as a man and as a citizen. [Here Hon. FERNANDO WOOD entered the hall, and was enthusiastically received.] Mr. CHATFIELD continued: *I have made these remarks, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying again that I believe our safety consists in preserving our party organization, and carrying into effect the principles of the party*—[cheers]—*and voting for this nomination.* We have good men to vote for, and I call on all men to stand firm by the ticket, and to support it faithfully. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this honor you have conferred upon me, I will retire. [Cheers and hisses.]"

What is this but the most open and undisguised sympathy with the rebellion? *What more can any Secessionist ask than the triumph of a party, and the election of a candidate on such principles and on such a basis as this?* After such declarations as these, the election of a man who had left the battle-field and "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon," would be hailed from one end of the rebel Confederacy to the other, as clear and conclusive proof that the genuine, heartfelt sympathies of the City of New-York were with the rebel cause. Nor could all the special pleas and explanations on the face of the earth deprive such a result of precisely that meaning.

Mayor WOOD, in his speech on the same occasion, pursued a somewhat different line of argument. He sought to deny the charge that Mr. LYNCH withdrew from the field on the eve of battle. He said:

"I know that an effort is now being made to affect the character for personal courage of our candidate for Sheriff—honest JAMES LYNCH.

It is alleged that he demanded his discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, though the battle of Bull Run was to be fought the day following. My friends, *he was at Washington City when that battle was fought!*

Though but a private in the ranks, the course of the company to which he was attached is wrongfully attributed to him. He is made responsible for it. He is made responsible for it all. This accusation has no other foundation than the fact that he was attached to the Eighth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, and one of the Varian Battery, having volunteered to defend the Capital under the three months' call of the President. * * And to the immediate complaint that he demanded his discharge and 'retired to the music of the enemy's cannon,' upon the eve of the battle of Rull Run, *I know the fact to be otherwise. The battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated at that time.* When his term had expired, *he tendered his services to continue, provided there was a prospect of an engagement. So far from expecting an engagement, he was assured that there was no immediate prospect of one.* He then continued with his associates on their return to New-York. What would his calumniators have had him do? Remain a lone soldier when the command to which he was attached had been discharged? Or what would probably have suited them better, *joined some other regiment, and been among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run?* If he had thus been removed out of the way of other candidates for the Sheriffalty, he would not be the object of so much abuse and calumny at this time. But, my friends, JAMES LYNCH is no coward! *He belongs to a race that never produces cowards.* The Milesians are brave men by tradition. If an Irishman has fixed national characteristics, they are personal courage, love of arms, and fidelity to the cause he espouses. This charge of cowardice or recreancy to duty, or whatever they may call it, against Mr. LYNCH, is an insult to the Irishmen of New-York. It is a charge against them all, and as such I call upon them to resent it."

There were Irishmen who fought nobly at the battle of Bull Run, and whose names will be held in everlasting remembrance for the valor and patriotism,—the heroic courage with which on that day they threw to the winds every thought of selfish interest, and fought, through blood and carnage, against overwhelming odds, in defence of the Union and the Constitution. If CORCORAN, or MEAGHER, or NUGENT, or the humblest private in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, who stood his ground and did his duty on that eventful field, were now the nominee for Sheriff, Mayor WOOD might very well identify *his* claims with the claims of his Irish fellow-citizens, and on their behalf demand the reward which patriotic valor in the service of the country always deserves and never fails to receive. But Mr. LYNCH has no such claims. The Irish are not responsible for his leaving the field on the eve of battle. It is ratner "an insult to the Irishmen of New-York" to select *him* as their special representative, instead of some one of the hundreds and thousands of Irishmen who did *not* "move to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." Would not our Irish fellow-citizens have been better satisfied with such a selection? Was it a desire to honor *them* that prompted the nomination of Mr. LYNCH?

Mayor WOOD is very injudicious, to say the least, in denying the facts concerning this matter. When he says that "*the battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated* at the time Mr. LYNCH demanded his discharge," we simply stand astonished. Mr. LYNCH demanded his discharge on Saturday, July 20. The battle at Blackburn's Ford,—one of the passes of Bull Run,—had been fought on Thursday, the 18th,—and it was known to every officer and private of the army that it must be renewed if our army persisted in its advance. The orders for that advance had been issued on Saturday morning:—and no future event was deemed more absolutely certain than the occurrence of a battle the next day.

Mayor WOOD says that Mr. LYNCH "was assured that there was no immediate prospect of an engagement." On the contrary, he was assured by Secretary CAMERON, by Gen. MCDOWELL, by Major WADSWORTH and by Capt. VARIAN, his own commander, that *there would be an engagement the next day*,—that the presence of that battery was of the utmost consequence to the whole army,—that if he and the rest of his company left the field it might lead to a disastrous defeat, and that whether it did or not they would go home in disgrace;—and they were earnestly and urgently implored to remain and stand by their countrymen in that engagement. *They refused positively and peremptorily*;—and therefore Mr. LYNCH was, as Mayor WOOD asserts, "at Washington on the day when that battle was fought." These things we know to be true; we had them on the spot from the lips of the officers we have named;—and Mayor WOOD is either relying upon false evidence, or making a very rash experiment on the credulity of our Irish fellow-citizens, when he makes the statements which they refute.

We have said nothing whatever of Mr. LYNCH'S courage. Mayor WOOD impeaches it very seriously, when he intimates that if he had "joined some other regiment" and remained, he might have been "among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run," and thus have lost the chance of running for Sheriff at this election. We do not believe that Mr. LYNCH had any such motive in the course which he pursued. Nor do we ask any man to vote against him on the ground of cowardice. That is not the issue involved. What we do insist upon is, that his election, under all the circumstances of the case, would indicate a degree of sympathy with secession among the people of this City, which would do infinitely more to paralyze the war, and to encourage the rebels, than the defeat of Bull Run, the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and all the reverses put together which our arms have hitherto sustained.

The Election and the War.

As a general thing, the rank and file of the Democratic Party have come up nobly to the support of the Government in its contest with rebellion. Thousands upon thousands of them have rallied to the defence of the country, and are now in the field to defend the Constitution and the Union against their deadly foes. From the moment the first blow was struck,—when the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter,—they have done everything in their power to sustain the honor of the Stars and Stripes, and to protect the institutions and the Government of the country. In our Legislature last Winter, the great body of the Democratic members threw aside all party considerations, and voted freely men and money to suppress the rebellion. And nothing did more to startle the rebels and to check their progress than this noble and resolute unanimity among men of all parties in the Empire State, and especially in this City, in favor of a vigorous and effective prosecution of the war against rebellion.

There were but very few exceptions to this general action of the Democrats in the Legislature. But there were *six men* in the State Assembly who, *after the attack on Fort Sumter*, after the President had appealed to the honor and patriotism of the country to rally in support of the Government, *voted* AGAINST *the appropriation of a single dollar* for defending the country and preserving the Union! And *four* of these men have been nominated for reëlection in this City.

This vote was given on the 15th of April last,—upon the receipt of a Message from Gov. MORGAN announcing the attack on Fort Sumter, and the call of the President for Volunteers, and calling upon New-York "not to falter in the hour of the country's peril." When the bill came up, a motion was made to *strike out the enacting clause*. Messrs. HARDY and COZANS both spoke in favor of the motion, denouncing the President as having "by a course of duplicity," and by having overruled the counsels of those who urged the evacuation of Fort Sumter, caused the disgraceful state of things which had occurred. Other Democrats in the House set a more patriotic example. R. C. HUTCHINS, also of this City, while he censured the Republicans, and even favored letting the South go, declared that "as the majesty of the United States had to be vindicated, he would stand by the General Government." Mr. MCDERMOTT, also a Democrat, declared that whether the Administration was right or wrong, "the blood-stained soil of Westchester could only vote to sustain the Government." Half a dozen other Democrats spoke in the same noble and stirring strain, and the bill was passed, Ayes, 102; Nays, 6;—and in that list of six were the four following, who are now again candidates for reëlection in this city:

W. J. C. KENNEY	Fourth District.
JOHN HARDY	Eleventh District.
DANIEL YOUNG	Seventh District.
LUKE F. COZANS	Eighth District.

What would be the effect of their reëlection? certainly not to encourage the Government—not to stimulate the prosecution of the war. It would be hailed with exultation by the rebels as a clear and substantial proof of strong sympathy and coöperation in the City and State of New-York. It would warrant that construction,—and would most certainly receive it from every man, North and South, who is in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and breaking this glorious Union into fragments.

It is worth the while of the loyal people of this great City to avert so serious a blow at the Union cause as the reëlection of either of these members of the last Assembly would inflict upon it. Men who voted against an appropriation to pay the volunteers, from their own districts, engaged in fighting the battles of the Union, cannot have the slightest claim on the people of this great and loyal City.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The election in this District is distinguished by the fact that the only genuine relic of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Democracy is running for the State Assembly. Mr. AUG. SCHELL, who was Collector of this Port during the last Administration—who had bolted from Tammany Hall in 1853—who attended the Charleston Convention, and acted with YANCEY & Co. in breaking it up, and who finally, alone we believe of the New-York delegates, bolted from the Baltimore Convention because it nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and who supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, now in the rebel army, for President,—is the candidate whom the Democrats have seen fit to nominate. It is the boldest political movement of the season. It is said that Mr. SCHELL moved into that District quite lately, as the only one in which he could secure a nomination from the Democracy. Whether this is so or not, it would be very extraordinary if, at this late day, after all the disastrous experience we have had of the Buchanan Administration and of the disgraceful treason of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, any District in this City could be found willing to indorse them, by electing a man so thoroughly identified with both, and so bitterly hostile to DOUGLAS, as Mr. SCHELL. It may possibly be done,—but we shall not believe it until after the votes are counted.

Mr. SCHELL'S opponent, who is supported by the Republican and Union parties, is ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., a younger man than Mr. SCHELL, of excellent ability and the highest character.

The Union Ticket.

The People have determined that this election shall not be controlled by partisan considerations. They desire that it should be simply a declaration of this City and State in favor of the Union and against rebellion. And they have put in nomination a State, County and Judiciary ticket, which represents their sentiments and embraces men of all political parties who agree on this one cardinal point. That ticket is published in our advertising columns, and justly claims the support of all who concur in the principles and the purposes which it represents. The men whose names are upon it are all of high character, and deserve the public confidence and support.

As is always the case in such contests, there are many parties claiming to have the same end in view, and putting forward candidates of their own. Every citizen should see to it that his vote is not thrown away, by being cast for men who have no chance of an election. In the canvass for Sheriff, for example, there can be no doubt that the contest lies between BROWN and LYNCH. Mr. VULTEE, though acknowledged to be an excellent man, has not the organized and effective support required to give him a reasonable chance of success:—and whatever support he receives will simply be so much withheld from one of the other candidates. The same thing is true of candidates for other offices.

HOLLINS' APOTHEOSIS.—We had thought to have done forever with the Falstaffian HOLLINS, but the conflagration which his exploit has lit up in the journals of the Crescent City forbids our losing sight of the valiant "pepperer." HOLLINS is happy. HOLLINS is a hero. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but the Southern Confederacy gushes towards HOLLINS. To be sure "the noble veteran" brought back his "little Confederate mosquito fleet," with the sting taken out of it—the fire ships having stranded and fizzled completely, and the ram having broken his nose against the *Richmond*. Nevertheless HOLLINS, who is a good deal of an artist in his line, and, like another "battered old veteran," knows the effect of a "lie well told," got off a splendid bulletin, and the Orleanese made a Sardanapalism of their lean supply of grease in his honor. In fact, HOLLINS has had an apotheosis. And, as it is a relief to think we have had the last of him, we append, with deep emotion, the scene in which the hero goes up in a blaze of tallow oil. We copy from the New-Orleans *Crescent*;

"Last Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1861, has now a place in history, and a place, too, inferior to none connected with the history of the people of America, the Fourth of July only excepted. Thursday gave to the South also another hero, one who will rank with the JONESES, the HULLS, the PERRYS, and the DECATURS, those glorious defenders of the rights of the old Union. Yes, henceforth the name of HOLLINS will be mentioned with pride throughout the broad extent of the Southern Confederacy. He has fought against odds, we believe, which have never before been encountered, and *obtained a victory which, so far as we recollect, has no parallel in history.* [That is perfectly true—if we except FALSTAFF'S victory on Gad's Hill.—ED. TIMES.] Five extemporized gunboats, armed with seventeen guns, all told, attacked a fleet of four men-of-war, armed with about forty guns, sunk one of them, put the balance to flight, ran them ashore, and captured a transport schooner from them. * * * * * *

Thus have the insolent blockaders and invaders received another most signal rebuke for their insane attempt to subjugate this free and indomitable people. It will be followed up by other and even more vigorous assaults, until in shame, disgrace and discomfiture, the wretched vandals leave our shores and our waters.

Let us, on this Sabbath day, bow in gratitude and pious thankfulness to the overruling Providence which has so directed and strengthened the valor of our gallant soldiers and sailors.

All honor to the noble veteran, Hollins, whose indefatigable energy, dauntless daring, and inexhaustible resources of skill and genius, have already proved so invaluable to the cause of Southern independence."

MORE LIES TOLERABLY "WELL TOLD."—The general public, says the *Herald*, "*likes a lie well told*;" and true to its purpose of giving its public what it thinks they like, the *Herald* gives its readers lies, as well-told as it can manage to have them, in great abundance. Without the slightest thought of giving attention to a tenth part of them, we now and then pick out one as a specimen of the general assortment.

Yesterday's *Herald*, speaking of Mr. RAYMOND as the Republican and Union candidate for the State Assembly, said:

"A few months ago he was humbly petitioning Mr. LINCOLN to give him the Consulship to Paris, and he has been engaged, ever since, in bitterly reviling the Administration because he failed to obtain that post."

Both branches of this assertion are distinct and unequivocal falsehoods. Mr. RAYMOND never applied to Mr. LINCOLN, or to anybody else, directly or indirectly, in person or by an agent, at any time or in any way, for the Consulship to Paris or for any other office. Nor has he been engaged now, or at any time, in "bitterly reviling the Administration," either for the reason assigned, or for any other. The paragraph quoted is one of the very best specimens of the "lie well told," which the *Herald* has recently produced. We have no doubt that the *Herald* likes it so well that it will tell it again; and every time it tells it, it will be twice as much a lie as it was before.

BIG-FOOTED CHIVALRY.—In the directions given the females of Secessia for knitting socks for the rebel soldiers, they are told that "the foot should be at least eleven or twelve inches long." For the "Chivalry," one of the proudest of whose badges is the delicacy of their understanding, this might be profanely styled a big thing on foot. *Ex pede Herculem* is an old phrase, whose modern form is likely to be *ex pede Secesh*—you may know a rebel from his *foot!*

BROOKLYN.—In the Fifth Assembly District an attempt is made by a disaffected portion of the Republicans to defeat the election of C. L. BENEDICT to the Assembly. We trust it will not succeed. In ability, character, and thoroughgoing devotion to the Union and Constitution, he will do honor to the District and service to the State. He ought to be elected by a large majority.

Col. [illegible]; Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Col. [illegible], Wisconsin; Gen. Wadsworth, of Washington; [illegible], Gen. Porter, and Jules Siegfried, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Simon Cameron, [illegible] of War; Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary [illegible]; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, [illegible] Army; Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Gen. [illegible] and J. D. Cameron; [illegible]; Gen. Van Vleet, Adjt-Gen. [illegible], Barstow, of Wisconsin, and W. G. [illegible] of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Baron [illegible] and Lieut.-Col. J. W. Kretschman, [illegible]; Baron v Hecht, and Capt. Scott, [illegible]; Lieut. Howell, U. S. N.; Judge [illegible], of Oswego; and S. Porgas, of Hungary, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[illegible], of Baltimore; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, of Boston; Col. E. M. Wilmott, of Montreal; C. J. Mackie, R.A.; J. Weyland, of Saratoga; George Moore, of England; Rev. T. H. Porter, of New-York; Marshall [illegible], of Paris; E. Heyraulle, of California; Barcly Reynolds, of England; and Thomas Groom, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

M. Hoemelle, [illegible] of the French Legation; Gen. Ripley, of the U. S. Army; Col. Ferdyce, of Halifax, and Col. Naglee, of California, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. A. J. Butler and lady, of California; A. R. Sargent and family, Dr. H. H. Wicks and lady, T. D. Judah and lady, Thomas P. Madden, and J. A. Hinchman, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Williamson, A. Van Norman, and J. Allison, of Canada, are at the Lafarge Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rogerschild's Proverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hats for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

MARRIED.

HAWS—MILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. James Millett, assisted by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Mr. JOHN P. HAWS to Miss FANNIE E., eldest daughter of Thos. M. Millett, Esq., all of this City.

DALE—KERR.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Henry, ROBERT DALE to Miss ELLEN KERR, late of Scotland.

VEROPS—DAVIS.—In Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at the Church of St Roch, by the Abbé de Roquefeuil, the Marquis ANGELO GAVOTTI VEROPSI, of Rome, Italy, to LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas E. Davis, of this City.

DIED.

BARNUM.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, after a lingering illness, Mr. IRA BARNUM, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 114 West 39th-st. His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

☞ Norwalk, Danbury and Bridgeport papers please copy.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JOANNA, wife of John Shannon, aged 44 years.

Funeral services at the house, No. 46 Hudson-st., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

DE WITT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JULIA PLUMMER, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. De Witt, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 123 9th-st.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, ANN PORMAN, widow of George G. Jones, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of her sons and of her sons-in-law, Frederick Griffing and S. O. Onativia, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of the latter, No. 120 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 3, WALTER L., youngest son of James A. and Mary A. Smith.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 687 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) the 4th inst.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, after a brief illness, CATHARINE, relict of the late Samuel Trickey, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, HENRY RUMSEY, son of Frederick Schuchardt, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Washington-place, without further invitation.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, SARAH L., wife of James W. Oliver, aged 32 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Horicon Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, JANE, wife of William J. Coey, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 160 Elm-st.

AXTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, CLARISSA, youngest daughter of T. C. and Rachel Axtell, aged 13 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 262 Raymond-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Pumpton Plains for interment, on Tuesday morning.

BURCHELL.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, of paralysis, Mrs. MARGARET BURCHELL, widow of John B. Burchell, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her sons, George and Richard, No. 84 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 2, suddenly, FREDERICK A. LOCKWOOD, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Carmansville, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chamberers-st. at 1 o'clock.

REIND.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, SUSAN, relict of Charles Rhind, late of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Coldenhaven, Orange County.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 573.—Nov. 2, 1861.
19, 63, 20, 34, 50, 23, 45, 44, 25, 15, 32, 8.

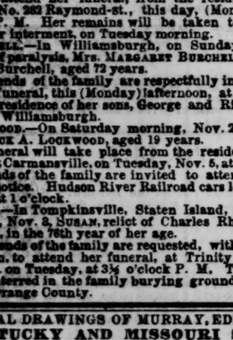
KENTUCKY, CLASS '574.—Nov. 2, 1861.
60, 10, 31, 22, 38, 43, 51, 41, 62, 21, 12, 23, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 46 Reaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
As experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES P. HALL, Major RICHARD BURR.

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($21) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.

R. M. RICHARDSON
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Parkplace, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,884 Post-office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*,
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The fact will be remembered that, until a very recent period, a large majority of the Democratic Party were the zealous advocates of peace, even at the sacrifice of the honor and integrity of the nation. Active and prominent among such members of the party in this county, were many desperate politicians who now are the professed supporters of the Government, in "the vigorous prosecution of the war." Several of these newly converted individuals, together with some leading Republicans and experienced wire-pullers, seizing the occasion when the attention of the public was entirely engrossed by the perilous condition of our national affairs, determined upon a most villainous scheme to prostitute the loyalty of the people to their own base and selfish purposes. To that end a "People's Union meeting" was called to assemble on Fort Greene, at which a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to nominate candidates for local offices was presented and declared to be carried, notwithstanding it was clearly voted down. The Committee subsequently appointed, in pursuance of the programme, and which included a large number of the managers of the primaries, representing the respective parties, met in Convention and a "People's Union" ticket was the result. Certain of the persons who thus were nominated, as was intended and desired, are the special favorites of these same pretended lovers of the Union to whom we have referred, and are not unlike their fond admirers in character. The principal organ of this bogus "Union" Party is the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a journal recently notorious as a violent assailant of the Federal Administration and as an unscrupulous sympathizer with rebellion, but which suddenly became converted to the Union faith, by reason of the well-known action of a dutiful Grand Jury. A very large majority of the members of the Republican and Democratic Parties, not appreciating the action or all the candidates of the illustrious authors of the "People's Union," proceeded to hold conventions and make nominations, as usual, and their respective tickets are before you. The Republican ticket contains the name of George Hall, who is a candidate for the very important and responsible office of Register. His character, public and private, is above reproach, his qualifications are unquestioned, and his loyalty to the Union cannot be denied.

As a public servant, he has been tried and found not wanting. Twice Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, his capacity, fidelity and integrity have been fully proved. The same ticket contains, also, the names of John N. Stearns, for County Clerk; Jesse C. Smith, for State Senator, Second District; Alfred Horton, for Coroner; Andrew N. Dosey, for Superintendent of the Poor, and William H. Hoyt, for Justice of the Sessions. They all are worthy of your suffrages and support.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Be not deceived. Beware of the "People's Union" and all other similar tickets, by whatever name they may be called. Vote for the best man only, for each and every local office; thus will your duty as good and loyal citizens be properly discharged. Remember that the election of any particular candidates for County Officers will have no possible effect upon our national affairs.

By order of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee.

CHARLES C. TALBOT, Chairman.
WILLIAM B. BROMELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1861.

TAMMANY HALL.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
For District-Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For Coroners,
EDWARD C. McCONNELL,
ANDREW R. JACKMAN,
ANTHONY EICKHOFF,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY.
For Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
JOHN M. BARBOUR.
For Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Marine Court,
EDMUND L. HEARNE.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The "People's Syracuse Union" Nomination,
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The "National Union" Nomination
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The Regular Republican Nomination
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

KING'S COUNTY
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
VIIth, XVth, XVIth and XIXth Wards.
For Assembly,
DANIEL MANGER,
The only candidate nominated by the People.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE XITH WARD.—At a recent meeting of the Republican Assembly Nominating Convention, I had the honor to receive the nomination for Assemblyman for the Twelfth Assembly District. There are now four candidates in the field for that office, three of whom, myself included, are nominees of the old political organizations. The remaining candidate, Mr. WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF, is the regular nominee of the People's Union Convention in that district. In these times I feel bound to recognize him as the representative of the prevailing Union sentiment, and do not feel willing to use my present position or influence either to subvert or circumscribe. Notwithstanding the false insinuations that have been circulated to my prejudice of having been actuated solely by pecuniary motives in the step I have taken, and to which I now give a positive and unequivocal denial, I shall boldly and fearlessly perform a duty which circumstances have imposed upon me. In view of the present exigency, I sacrifice party to principle in withdrawing, as I now do, from the present political campaign, my name as a candidate; and I earnestly request those who would support me in the coming election to use their influence, as I shall mine, for the election of WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF.

Dated Nov. 2, 1861. JOHN LAMBRECHT.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND the enforcement of the laws.
NATIONAL UNION COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For District Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
For Justice of Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Justices of Superior Court,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
For Justice of Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Justice of Marine Court,
HIRAM KETCHUM, SR.
For Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners,
J. W. RANNEY, JOHN WILDEY,
ANTHONY EEIKHOFF, THOMAS H. FERRIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION CONVENTION:

Whereas, The Shoddy Abolition Committee, presided over by Chas. Henry Marshall, (who recently in the Defence Committee reviled the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, in its efforts to preserve the Union,) have assigned improper motives to the People's Syracuse Union Convention for their reconsideration of the nomination of Josiah W. Brown and their indorsement of Frederick L. Vuke; therefore,

Resolved, That we proclaim to the electors of this County that the motives which actuated the People's Syracuse Union Convention, were in admiration for the integrity, capacity and character of Mr. Vuke, and disgust for the corruptions, which connected themselves with Mr. Brown in his capacity, as a City legislator, with the notorious Forty Thieves of 1852; and because he is now the nominee of the Abolition Party of this City, and cannot receive the indorsement of any national organization.

We, therefore, call upon all good and honest men to assist in defeating this offspring of corruption and bargain and to unite with the People's Syracuse Union Committee in elevating to the office of Sheriff that competent and reliable citizen, Frederick L. Vuke.

Resolved, That the Shoddy Marshall Abolition Committee do injustice to their candidate, Josiah W. Brown, in charging him with refusing to pay the People's (Syracuse) Union Committee a liberal assessment. He and his friends proffered them any amount that they might reasonably demand for the expenses of his canvass; but the Committee did not believe that any pecuniary expenditure would induce an honest people to vote for such a nominee, or satisfy the consciences of this Committee in presenting such a man for public suffrage.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District, (German Union League Convention,) held at No. 215½ 7th-st., Nov. 3, 1861, WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly.

Z. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman.
WM. SCHWABE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND UNION REGULAR NOMINATION—
For Member of Assembly Fourth District,
MICHAEL SHANLEY, JR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—It having been represented by evil-disposed persons that I had induced JOHN LAMBRECHT, the nominee of the Republican Party for Assemblyman in that District, to withdraw his name as a candidate, for a pecuniary consideration, and fearing that an undue influence might thereby be exerted among those with whom I have no personal acquaintance, I hereby dec are all such reports to be false and untrue in every particular. They have been circulated as well to injure Mr. LAMBRECHT as myself, and I hereby appeal to the voters of that District to enable me to give a refutation of them at the ballot box on Tuesday next.

WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: Having been informed that handbills and circulars are to be posted on election day, that I have withdrawn from the contest, I hereby notify all my friends that on no account will I withdraw, and that I shall be a candidate until the poll closes. LUKE F. COZANS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Having understood that tickets have been printed and circulated in the District bearing my name as a candidate for Member of the Assembly, this card is published to warn all good citizens that it is but a dying effort to help the nominee of the enemies of the Union, as I positively declined in favor of Mr. JAMES W. BUSH, who is the only candidate of all the Union Conventions of this City and District.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT— JOHN J. PHELPS.

POLITICAL.

UNION CONFERENCE NOMINATIONS.

The Union Conference Committee, delegated from the following Committees of four Union organizations, to wit: Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, German League and Taxpayers:

FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE.

John J. Astor,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Wm. V. Brady,	Richard O'Gorman,
Alex. W. Bradford,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Geo. W. Blunt.	John J. Phelps,
Andrew Carrigan,	Royal Phelps,
James M. Cross,	A. T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper,	Isaac Sherman,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Geo. F. Talman,
Wm. Hall,	R. A. Withaus,
Christian Metzger,	Moses Taylor,
Dennis McCarty,	H. N. Wilhelm, M. D.,
James B. Nicholson,	Hugo Wesendonck.

ST. NICHOLAS COMMITTEE.

Philetus H. Holt,	Otis D. Swan,
Albert Mathews,	Eugene Plunkett,
Francis H. Byrne,	Egbert Guernsey, M. D.,
James H. Banker,	Barnet L. Soloman,
Henry Meigs, Jr.,	James Gallatin,
Lewis Mealio,	John Ross,
Samuel S. Thorp, Sr.,	Henry G. Stebbins,
Jonathan Thompson,	Henry H. Morrison,
Benj. J. Hart,	Stephen Merrihew,
A. B. Mead,	Elias B. Winans,
John B. Dickinson,	Joseph Lawrence,
Mortimer W. Hamilton.	

GERMAN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Rudolph Dulon,	George Manchot,
Andrew Willman,	F. Gade,
S. Schirmer,	John Weber,
J. Jobel,	E. Weizburger,
H. Hochhalter,	J. C. Boeckel,
Wm. Schwab,	J. Kessly.
F. Fleishman,	Fr. Frankenheimer,
Jos. Lindheim,	Julius Brill,
Jacob Hall,	Abr. Dittenhoefer,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Nic. Fischer.
Fr. Kapp.	

TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.

James W. Beekman,	David Banks,
George F. Rogers,	Silas Brown,
Ralph Mead,	Henry Chauncey,
John Livingston,	John C. Hamilton,
Henry J. Hart.	John T. Johnston,
Wm. B. Wedgwood,	Wm. C. Rhinelander,
Zebulon S. Ely,	James Harper,
Samuel Willets,	Peter Lorillard,
Bradish Johnson,	David Hoadley,
George Griswold,	George Bruce,
Jonathan H. Ransom,	Jonas Conkling,
Isaac Adriance,	Edward K. Albertes.

Present to the voters of the City and County of New-York the following address and ticket:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this great crisis, when the very life of the Nation is in peril; when civil war, with all its terrible evils is upon us; when business is paralyzed, and many of the ordinary sources of income are dried up; when the artisan, the laborer and the mechanic cannot be employed in new improvements of property, because the owner cannot get rent for improvements already made; when new and unprecedented burdens for the war are about to be imposed upon us; when extravagance, waste, corruption and fraud in the disbursement of the enormous taxes levied upon this City are apparent to all; and, when these evils, now well nigh insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the election of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the ruin into which we are rushing.

We believe that unless this waste and corruption is immediately stayed, we are very near to the time when the Taxes and Assessments of this City *cannot be paid*; and when our good citizens will have to choose between submitting to a fraudulent confiscation of their hard-earned property, and resisting such outrage upon their rights. It is in vain to expect relief from any system of laws which dishonest incompetent men administer. The structure of civil society is such, that waste, corruption and oppressive taxation always fall most severely upon the great body of the laboring, the industrial and the moderately well-off portions of the community. It destroys the sources of their income,—it takes their all.

An honest economical government is for the best interests of every citizen, whether rich or poor; we are all bound up together, we are each dependent upon the other, we have one common interest, and by a law that is inexorable, we must all prosper or suffer together.

Without distinction of party, but with selections from parties, we have faithfully endeavored to present to you a ticket upon which there should not be one objectionable name.

We believe that this great people are at heart honest—that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men when they have the opportunity. We present a ticket and ask you to support it by your votes. We have so organized that ballots will be supplied at every voting place on the day of election, and we call upon you to rescue this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened.

In this selection we have tried to do our duty as citizens,—we now appeal to you to do your duty as voters, and we present you the following ticket:

For Sheriff,
FREDERICK L. VULTEE.
For County Clerk,
JOSEPH HOXIE.
For District Attorney,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Justices of the Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of the Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
HIRAM KETCHUM.
For Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Coroners,
LEWIS NAUMANN,
GEORGE W. MATSELL,
WILHELM SCHIRMER,
J. W. RANNEY.
FOR SENATORS.
Fourth District,
FRANCIS R. TILLOU.
Fifth District,
J. WINTHROP CHANLER.
Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District,
JOHN J. PHELPS.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION TICKET.

Attorney-General	DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State	HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller	LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer	WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector	ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner	FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, long term.
Short Term—	FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals	WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff	FREDK. L. VULTE.
County Clerk	HENRY W. GENET.
District Attorney	A. OAKEY HALL.
Justice of Supreme Court	THOS. W. CLERKE.
Justices of Superior Court	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN
Justice of Court of Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	A. K. MAYNARD.
For Supervisor	ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners	THOS. H. FERRIS, Capt. JOHN WILDEY, EDWD. C. McCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

SENATORS.

Fourth District	CHRIST'N B. WOODRUFF.
Fifth District	CHARLES G. CORNELL.
Sixth District	BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

The Executive Committee will be in session daily at their headquarters, No. 534 Broadway.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.

For Senator, 6th Senatorial District, 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards,
JOHN J. BRADLEY.

FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER:

At the People's Union Convention, held at the Old Court-house, in the village of White Plains, on the 9th day of October last, and presided over by Robert H. Coles, Esq., the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to call future Conventions, and with full power to fill any vacancies which should occur upon the ticket then nominated. That ticket, containing upon it the names of men whose devotion to the common cause was superior to all remembrance of party ties, was the expression of the loyal spirit of the people of Westchester, and was commended to the support of all who were more of patriots than partisans. But, from the outset, an unfortunate distraction among the Union men of the county divided their strength and periled their success. Another Union ticket, composed of men of all former political predilections, was placed before the people. With a divided front, our triumph was endangered, and the loyal voice of Westchester seemed likely to be unheard.

We rejoice to say that this distraction no longer exists. With a disinterested patriotism which the Union men of Westchester will appreciate, applaud, and remember, Messrs. Twitchings and Bleakley, our candidates for the respective offices of Sheriff and Register, have withdrawn from the canvass, in order that the votes of all who desire to signalize their support of the Government, in its vigorous prosecution of the war for its existence, may be concentrated upon a single ticket, and so attain a triumph which shall unmistakably declare the steadfast loyalty of our county to the institutions for whose purchase the blood of our fathers enriched its soil.

By virtue, therefore, of the authority vested in us by the act of the People's Union Convention, we hereby substitute, in the place of the gentlemen whose declinations we have announced, the name of LEEMON B. TRIPP for Sheriff, and of WILLIAM CAULDWELL for Register.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the union thus insured, and commend to their support the ticket which is thus formed, and which alone represents the Union sentiment of our county and the patriotism of our people.

J. H. STEDWELL,
AMBROSE PENDLETON,
JOHN J. BLAUVELT,
GEORGE ARCHER,
ABRAHAM PITCHER,
JOHN J. JUNE,
} People's Union County Committee.

Nov. 2, 1861.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

1861.

AS SELECTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ALSO,

PLACES WHERE ELECTION POLLS ARE TO BE HELD.

AS SELECTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ALSO,

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DELIVERY OF ELECTION RETURNS, ETC.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., the selection of names of persons to act as Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers for the ensuing year, was completed; whereupon it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish the complete list of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers, and the places where the polls are to be held, together with the resolution relating to the returns of Election.

JOS. B. YOUNG,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

(Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italic*.)

Dist.	Inspectors.	Canvassers.
	FIRST WARD.	
1.	*James Lee*,	*Wm. O'Brien*,
	John Halpin,	*David Devine*,
	John F. Cullighan,	Simon Meyer,
2.	*Augustus Schaffel*,	*Lewis Naitic*,
	Wm. H. Higgins,	James Ramsey,
	Patrick Fitzsimons,	John Moore,
3.	*Michael Loftus*,	*John Harris*,
	Patrick Walsh,	*Andrew Hanley*,
	John Stripp,	Wm. Burns,
4.	*Daniel Mullin*,	*Daniel Mullin*,
	John Burke,	Michael Meehan,
	John M. Blackburn,	Michael Hern,
5.	*Jos. C. Scully*,	*Jos. F. Boyce*,
	Patrick T. Carney,	*Fred'k Gilbert*,
	John Bailey,	B. Blackburn,
	SECOND WARD.	
1.	*James F. Horan*,	*John Shipton*,
	Joshua G. Abbe,	Thomas McCluley,
	Michael Ryan.	John J. Maloney,
2.	*Joseph Manning*,	*Matthew C. Fordham*,
	Arthur Keating,	*John H. Lynch*,
	James Sullivan.	Edward J. Donnelly.
	THIRD WARD.	
1.	*Wm. E. Smith*,	*John M. Costa*,
	Wm. McMonegal,	John Hurley,
	Edwin B. Heath.	Michael McCann.
2.	*S. N. Lecomte*,	*Amos Stookey*,
	George B. English,	*P. Coyle*,
	William C. Thompson.	Thomas Monroe.
3.	*John L. Bleakley*,	*A. A. Costa*,
	Geo. Dunstrup,	George F. Dewland,
	E. B. Shafer.	John Nichols.
4.	*D. E. Tylee*,	*John Fitzgerald*,
	George B. Lansing,	*J. S. Wibirt*,
	Neil Kelly.	Patrick Lee.
	FOURTH WARD.	
1.	*Benj. F. Buck*,	*Henry H. Huelat*,
	James Roach,	James Langdon,
	George F. Stringer,	M. McGowan,
2.	*Wm. Sonthiemer*,	*Henry A. Lozuk*,
	Thomas Eagan,	*Albert Keating*,
	James Welsh,	Thomas Coman,
3.	*Dennis Woods*,	*Benj. Chase*,
	James J. Ferris,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
	Richard McNab,	James White,
4.	*Morris Friedsham*,	*Wm. Phair*,
	James Courtney,	*Dennis Shea*,
	Charles Kelley,	James Donavan,
5.	*P. McDermot*,	*H. C. Butt*,
	John Dwyer,	Archibald Fullerton,
	Francis Ryan,	James Casey,
6.	*Mark Lanigan*,	*Garrett Bell*,
	Thomas J. Kehoe,	*Wm. Huelat*,
	Martin McInerny,	M. Lourre,
7.	*Antoine Peterson*,	*Benj. Sherwood*,
	R. M. Wright,	William P. Kirk,
	William S. Williston,	Walter Furlong,
	FIFTH WARD.	
1.	*Nathan Kingsley, Sr.*,	*Nathan Kingsley, Jr.*,
	Nathaniel Woodhull,	*August Meyer*,
	John Andrews.	R. Murray.
2.	*Benjamin Salters*,	*George A. Fischer*,
	Edwin J. Halsted,	Robert C. McIntire,
	Wm. Burrows.	James B. Dupignac.
3.	*Wm. Parker*,	*James W. Mattison*,
	Wm. Rannett,	*William Plaack*,
	Benjamin Quigg.	Mark Thomas.
4.	*John Contrell*,	*John Elderken*,
	Frank W. Sheppard,	Hugh O'Neil.
	Richard A. Chambers.	Wm. Bergen.
5.	*John Bennett*,	*Charles S. Kennedy*,
	Arnot Spence,	*George Foose*,
	John B. Wilson.	Arnot Spence.
6.	*Theodore A. Ward*,	*Edward W. Pratt*,
	David Hough, Jr.,	Michael A. Clark,
	Thomas Dugan,	John Hewitt, Jr.
7.	*Andrew J. Moom*,	*Joseph Corless*,
	Thomas J. Miller,	*John W. Tuiam*,
	George Stark,	George R. Cole,
8.	*William H. Bailey*,	*Robert Walker*,
	Luther Horton,	Wm. B. Howenstein,
	John H. Sherwood,	John F. Carroll.
	SIXTH WARD.	
1.	Michael Flynn,	John Tucker,
	Dennis Hays,	*Timothy King*,
	Richard Norris,	*Michael Murphy*,
2.	Martin J. Keese,	John Stacom,
	Charles B. Angevine,	Thomas McGrane.
	Chas. Doscher,	*Charles O.Conner*,
3.	Owen Brennan,	Patrick Feeny,
	Thomas H. Martin,	*M. J. Ryan*,
	Charles A. Dobbs,	*Joseph R. Reed*,
4.	Owen Kinney,	Jacob Kohler,
	John Simmons,	P. C. Van Wyck,
	John McGloon,	*William T. Powers*.
5.	John Donnelly,	Dennis Burns,
	Michael Gillen,	*James Cunniffi*,
	Michael Hart.	*James Quinlan*.
6.	Charles Gordon,	John Hill,
	George Young,	Thomas Walsh,
	E. Travers.	*D. B. Dwire*.
7.	Francis Creegan,	Thomas Ryan,
	William H. Jackson,	*John Lawson*,
	James Garvey.	*John Cameron*.
8.	John Murphy,	N. Wooldridge.
	Thomas C. Bartine,	Robert Conway,
	F. W. Meyer.	*O. W. Brennan*.
9.	C. Jourdon,	Hugh O'Donnell,
	Dennis Cassin,	*Roger Judge, Jr.*
	Henry Thompson.	*John Lord*.
	SEVENTH WARD.	
1.	*Samuel Dawson*,	*James Y. Watkins, Jr.*,
	John K. Bridge,	Thomas Cahill,
	Joseph Piggott.	Patrick M. Hessian.
2.	*John Edwards*,	*George A. Cook*,
	Anthony T. Gallagher,	*David Heath*,
	Francis Gillen.	Michael Mulqueen,
3.	*Archibald Hall, Jr.*,	James Lee, Jr.,
	George McGrann,	George Clarke,
	S. Augustus Holt.	*O. W. Woodford*,
4.	*Henry Bremner*,	*Edgar A. Roberts*,
	Richard O'Grady,	John Glass,
	John Steiner.	*David Liechtenheim*,
5.	*Thomas Ball*,	Daniel Hughes,
	Norman Francis,	P. H. Stewart.
	Robert Thomas,	*Daniel L. Pettee*,
6.	*J. E. Snodgrass*,	*E. M. Skidmore*,
	Thomas McNabb,	Patrick J. Twigg,
	Theodore Starr,	*Francis B. Sheller*,
7.	*William D. Murphy*,	John Bunce,
	James Huggins,	John Poynton,
	William Gayte,	*Thomas J. Roberts*,
8.	*Isaac Fitz*,	*Robert McGowan*,
	John Thomas,	Michael Welton,
	Jeremiah Fitz,	*Jake Gallagher*,
9.	*Warren Rosevelt*,	Thomas W. Adams,
	William H. Merrill,	Dennis Twigg,
	John Marriner,	*John Collins*,
10.	*James Van Ranst*,	*James Yeaton*,
	William L. Ely,	Edward J. Shandley,
	Theodore Squires,	*John N. Gallagher*,
11.	*David Blackburn*,	Gurdon Kimbell,
	John M. Gallagher,	John Ford.
	Charles A. Denike,	
	EIGHTH WARD.	
1.	Warren C. Bennett,	John Ryan,
	Samuel J. Ayres,	*John Dunham*,
	John E. Ayres,	*Asa Stevens, Jr.*,
2.	Thomas Kelly,	Aug. Moneypenny,
	Daniel Mooney,	Edward Lynch,
	James Westerbottam,	*William Browning*,
3.	Peter Crawford,	John F. O'Neill,
	David J. Oakley,	*Thomas Fuller*,
	James H. Corwin,	*William Pye*,
4.	William Francis,	John Aitkin, Jr.,
	John J. Silcock,	Abraham Webb,
	Byron Conklin,	*James Brown*,
5.	John E. Landon,	James Quinn,
	William Van Duser,	*Levi Folsom*,
	Rittenhouse David,	*Charles Bogert*.
6.	George Duroche,	Robert Reid,
	G. H. Smith,	John Huff.
	Gilbert Dugan,	*George R. Douglas*.
7.	Peter Rafferty,	Michael B. Cox,
	James Devine,	*William H. Sager*,
	William F. T. Chapman,	*E. M. Fay*.
8.	Walter W. Adams,	Cornelius Stephen,
	James Shaw,	Henry H. White,
	Luther Morey,	*Abraham T. Riker*.
9.	John McHugh,	Bernard Cavanagh,
	Edward Lamb,	*William Hardy*,
	Daniel R. Davis,	*Peter Gordon*.
10.	John Dixon,	Patrick Gallagher,
	Andrew Bleakley, Jr.,	Isaac N. Blauvelt,
	Henry C. Dennett,	*Samuel Underhill*.
11.	Joseph Gouge,	John Irvin,
	Stephen Jones,	*B. W. Warlow*,
	Charles H. Thompson,	*William Moor*,
12.	Owen Colgan,	Michael Murphy,
	Francis E. Hurlburt,	James Armstrong,
	George Dixon.	*George Dixon*.
	NINTH WARD.	
1.	*Manning F. Lawson*,	*H. Howard Cargill*,
	B. McCallum,	*E. Denison*,
	Henry C. Bailey,	Isaac Williams,
2.	*Benj. Burdett*,	*John M. Ogden*,
	James Young,	John T. Rogers,
	Richard Norris,	William H. Dougan,
3.	*Robert R Carpenter*,	*Thomas G. Girvan*,
	Benjamin F. Barber,	*Alonzo Bliss*,
	O. T. Wardell,	Wm. Spalding,
4.	*Wm. H. Housner*,	*Asa Butman*,
	Caleb C. Crane,	G. A. Valentine,
	Richard B. Fosdick,	Thomas Leonard,
5.	*Geo. W. Freed*,	*Abram Van Orden*,
	Charles Rooke,	*Tobias Lawrence*,
	Adam Olt,	Robert Kiernan,
6.	*Harvey Barmore*,	M. Lourre,
	John Travis,	Simeon Gage.
	William C. Vandewater,	W. De Savilla,
7.	*Robert Peterson*,	*Nelson D. Thayer*,
	Samuel Rowland,	*Abram D. Carlock*,
	Alexander L. Shaw, Jr.,	Francis Kealey,
8.	*Mathew Kane*,	*George W. Jacques*,
	George E. Deane,	Andrew McLaughlin,
	Andrew Matthewson,	Galbraith Matthews.
9.	*Wilson A. Baylor*,	*H. H. Carpenter*,
	Jethro Thomas,	*Charles L. Mead*,
	Henry J. West,	David Hughes.
10.	*Isaac Seward*.	*A. J. Campbell*,
	William Hawks,	James O'Neil.
	William Murray,	John Foley,
11.	*William H. Gedney*,	*John H. Decker*,
	Stephen Mersereau,	*William Grant*,
	John W. Banta,	John B. Froelgh.
12.	*Henry B. Mead*,	*John Mason*,
	Edward Taylor,	Isaiah Rodgers,
	John A. L. Terhune,	Levi Springsteen.
	TENTH WARD.	
1.	*John Hayward*,	*Elias H. Gifford*,
	Seth C. Douglas,	*Chas. D. Bircseye*,
	Alfred C. Badger,	W. E. Roberts,
2.	*Stephen A. Lent*,	*Edward Phillips, Jr.*,
	Benjamin W. Hicks,	Michael Cassidy,
	Frederick T. Hawthwaite,	Charles King,
3.	*George Weed*,	*Nathan F. Hall*,
	Michael Kunis,	*James W. Olsen*,
	Thomas D. Howe,	Henry Vandewater,
4.	*Benjamin W. Bradford*,	Thomas C. Thornton,
	Jacob Raynor,	Allen McEachine,
	Howard E. Coates,	Wm. H. McCosklie,
5.	*Philo Scofield*,	*Jacob Bumstead*,
	Horatio N. Parker,	*Samuel Bingham*,
	Alonzo Truesdale.	John Harrison,
6.	*Thomas Dring*,	*Charles E. Kugle*,
	George Kempper,	Philip Riley,
	Edward J. Knight,	Wm. McCann.
	ELEVENTH WARD.	
1.	Samuel W. Walker,	James Wright,
	John Shroder,	*J. M. Jackson*,
	Joseph Buchman,	*John Gardner*,
2.	Jacob Worth,	John Murray,
	Charles E. Smith,	John Kelly,
	David Van Pelt,	*Gilbert D. Smith*,
3.	Edward C. Brennen,	William Dalton,
	Henry Jones,	*E. M. Perley*,
	William L. Wemmell,	*John Lewis*,
4.	Enoch Bogert,	Charles Foulks,
	Abraham Stickney,	Thomas McDowall,
	Henry Butler.	*B. Fitzpatrick*.
5.	Gilbert Weeks,	Patrick Gallagher,
	Charles Brone,	*Edward Matthews*,
	Joseph Smith.	*Edward H. Mann*.
6.	Jeremiah Green,	Edward Ferris,
	William D. Hicks,	James H. Brennen,
	Joshua Brown.	*Joseph Southworth*,
7.	Abraham Meyer,	Charles Fraser,
	George Mahr,	*Jeremiah Lugar*,
	Daniel C. Smith,	*John Angus*.
8.	James Scully,	James Mahon,
	John T. Harding,	John Murdock,
	Owen Shields.	*Richard G. Hunt*,
9.	Thomas Carroll,	James McCavee,
	George W. Edwards,	*Phillip Reily*,
	Edwin Stewart,	*Artemus Reybert*,
10.	John Hoeft,	John Donnelly,
	Michael De Voy,	John N. Cornell,
	George C. Lugar,	*D. D. Wright*,
11.	George Cook,	Fletcher Turner,
	Wm. Schmitt,	*Edward H. Collins*,
	Alexander Watts,	*Henry P. Lugar*,
12.	William Farrell,	Levi Cohen,
	William H. Watts,	John E. Hertman,
	William L. Dodd,	*Wm. M. Foster*,
13.	Thomas Burns,	Bernard Callaghan,
	Michael O'Farrel,	*William Raybolt*,
	John Duke,	*James H. Cutter*,
14.	Terrence Kiernan,	John T. Cornell,
	C. Donaldson,	John O. Neil,
	Thomas Doyle,	*William F. Bogart*,
15.	Edward Lock,	James Cullin,
	James McKeon,	*Henry Cargill*,
	James Pierson,	*Wm. G. Boggs*,
16.	Joseph Wrangler,	Frederick Dick,
	Joshua Davenport,	Michael Fitzgerald,
	George Peterson,	*John N. Smith*,
17.	George Cooper,	Adam Miller,
	Louis Schlamp,	*Joseph Archibald*,
	James McCarthy.	*B. J. O'Connell*.
18.	John Neary,	Patrick Carney,
	James H. Whitney,	James Fox,
	Maurice Fitzgerald.	*Francis D. Thorn*.
	TWELFTH WARD.	
1.	*Andrew J. Spence*,	*Nathan Sanford*,
	Wm. Twine,	*Emor K. Adams*,
	David Anderson,	David S. Jackson, Jr.,
2.	*Alpheus Banning*,	*Robert Garland*,
	James King,	J. B. McKean,
	W. H. Johnson.	Michael Healy,
3.	*Francis Bonitz*,	*Charles Golden*,
	Charles Hahn,	*T. B. Wakeman*,
	Dennis Hanly,	Wm. Waterson.
4.	Stephen Van Nostrand,	James Hope,
	James Anderson,	Dennis Welsh,
	James R. Hobby.	*Cornelius Moore*.
5.	*Andrew Armstrong*,	*George O. Roberts*,
	John McArthur, Sr.,	*Andrew W. V. Hume*,
	Terrence Sheridan.	John Lynch.
6.	*Frederick H. Lockwood*,	*L. N. Fuller*,
	Alexander Lewis,	John Scallon,
	Wm. Johnson.	Bart. McDonald.
	THIRTEENTH WARD.	
1.	*Isaac Robinson*,	*Isaac Robinson*,
	John Tully,	*Eneas Elliott*,
	H. B. McCormick.	Alexander Proudfoot.
2.	*Thomas Brown*,	*Andrew Croft*,
	Benjamin Hutchinson,	Henry Lewis,
	Samuel J. Pindar.	Jacob Seebacker.
3.	*Theodore Arnold*,	*Joseph Abbott*,
	Thomas Cullen,	*Amasa Higgins*,
	Francis McLoughlin,	James O'Hara.
4.	*George P. Mason*,	*John A. Lincoln*,
	Henry S. Jennings,	P. H. Collins,
	Thomas Flynn.	Patrick H. Berrill.
5.	*John H. Dusenburg*,	*James M. McCarton*,
	Samuel D. Walter,	*Samuel L. Kennedy*,
	Frederick Gooderson,	Patrick W. Hand.
6.	*Thomas C. Gould*,	*Joseph F. Ellery*,
	Jacob Peppers,	James Davis,
	Isaac Ferguson,	John C. Kating.
7.	*Vina L. Cornell*,	*Hamilton Barton*,
	John M. Devoy,	*Louis Bertch*,
	Dennis Welsh.	Philip Merkle.
8.	*William H. Anderson*,	*William R. Oliver*,
	Robert H. Richardson,	Wm. Morran,
	D. B. Ryan,	Lawrence W. Hill.
	FOURTEENTH WARD.	
1.	*John Parkinson*,	*Augustus Barry*,
	Hugh Casey,	*John Laughlin*,
	Wm. Fogerty,	James Conloey.
2.	*Wm. Foley*,	*James Magan*,
	Francis Gillon,	James Kehoe,
	John O'Brien.	James Barry.
3.	*Robert Bennett*,	*William Obry*,
	Michael Burk,	*James Cook*,
	John O Rorke,	John Hagerty,
4.	*John O'Connor*,	*John O'Connor*,
	John Laughlin,	Andrew Canary,
	James Monaghan,	James A. Keane.
5.	*Charles J. Barthman*,	*Alexander Willse*,
	Peter Dawson,	*Sidney Smith*,
	Edward A. Davin,	Joseph Murphy.
6.	*James Haskell*,	*James McKeon*.
	Eable Sanford,	John J. Roach.
	Patrick L. Quinn,	Thomas O'Connor,
7.	*James Cook*,	*David White*,
	Patrick McElroy,	*James C. White*,
	Michael Creegan,	William Smith,
8.	*Richard Clawson*,	*Norman Cook*,
	William H. Forster,	Henry Manron,
	Frederick Burns,	Michael Smith,
9.	*Philip Devries*,	*John McLaughlin*,
	George W. Backer,	*Michael Hanlon*,
	Henry R. Roome,	Patrick Brennan,
10.	*John F. Shelly*,	*John A. O'Brien*.
	James Campbell,	Henry P. West.
	Daniel Murphy,	Owen Campbell,
	FIFTEENTH WARD.	
1.	*Henry Swords*,	*John H. Keyser*,
	A. B. Purdy,	*James Van Riper*,
	Nicholas Walsh,	James Meany,
2.	*John Riley*,	*James S. Hayler*,
	George Kuhlman,	John R. Hanigan,
	Nicholas Murphy,	A. B. Purdy,
3.	*James A. Ovington*,	*Robert W. Chapman*,
	James Quarry,	*Thadeus M. Holl*,
	George Cook,	James Gibson.
4.	*Ivison W. Knapp*,	*Richard A. McCurdy*,
	David B. Pike,	George W. McLean,
	Frederick Widdows,	Thomas Norris.
5.	*Charles J. Livingston*,	*John A. May*,
	Archibald Wilson,	*Jervis McEntee*,
	Isaac H. Brown.	George Caulfield,
6.	*Marshall B. Blake*,	*Thomas Denny*,
	Thomas Denny, Jr.,	John Gumbleton,
	John G. Kater.	John Kenney.
7.	*Jireh Bull*,	*Edward S. Gould*,
	Joshua Dean,	*Edward Robinson, Jr.*,
	Alexander Coyle.	William Wray.
8.	*Daniel W. Leeds*,	*Robert Irwin*,
	John R. Miller,	J. B. Ryer.
	Charles Hamilton.	Thomas Casey.
9.	*Ebenezer S. Marshall*,	*Francis F. Resch*,
	John Wheeler,	*Jacob R. Hudson*,
	A. T. Hillyer.	Charles Waters.
10.	*John L. Taylor*,	*Moses A. Hoppock*,
	Henry Panton,	Wm. M. Giles,
	Patrick J. Gallagher,	Peter Carroll.
	SIXTEENTH WARD.	
1.	Edward Daly,	Michael Smith,
	Henry McKone,	*S. L. Woodford*,
	Wm. R. Stafford,	*Wm. Pearson*,
2.	Samuel T. Munson,	Edward Reilly,
	Wm. Shaw,	John A. Freeborn,
	James Lyle,	*Geo. F. Doak*,
3.	A. R. Herrick,	Thomas Lynch,
	Jared Gilson,	*Anson Wilis*,
	Wm. L. Stephens,	*Wm. H. Bull*,
4.	Arthur Ahmuty,	Henry Cassidy,
	H. C. Parke,	Patrick Gibney,
	Wm J. Cypher,	*Alfred L. Loomis*,
5.	Owen Flinn,	James Smith,
	C. E. Munson,	*John McIntyre*,
	Geo. C. Howell,	*James B. Delamater*,
6.	Peter O'Neil,	William Morris,
	Edward Westervelt,	Timothy West,
	Charles P. Edwards,	*James B. Thompson*,
7.	Peter Walsh,	William Ward,
	P. Ketten,	*Carson G. Archibald*,
	Richard Wynkoop,	*Robert A. Adams*,
8.	Thomas Tivers,	James McMullen,
	James Johnson,	James McCann,
	Wm. H. Collison,	*Wm. H. Collison*,
9.	Henry McDermot,	Adam Lilburn,
	M. Fury,	*Edward Wilcocks*,
	Geo. A. Blakeley,	*Jonah Willets*,
10.	Edward Cooney,	William White,
	Samuel E. Harrison,	John Brown,
	Francis Kluge,	*Benj. F. DeLamater*,
	SEVENTEENTH WARD.	
1.	Geo. Borstman,	Joseph Haight,
	Edward Drake,	*Isaac McGay*,
	William Arfken.	*Wm. F. Vanderhoff*.
2.	G. S. Meserve,	J. Torney,
	Henry A. Hart.	Richard Scofield.
	Alexander Friedberg.	*George A. Robbins*.
3.	J. Friedham Cohen,	B. Kenney.
	E. Phelan,	*R. V. Mackey*,
	George Conklin.	*E. R. Sproule*.
4.	Jacob Boyce,	C. M. Cregier,
	Geo. N. Franklin,	F. C. Wagner,
	William B. Burrill.	*J. W. Salter*.
5.	D. H. McDonald,	C. H. Whalen,
	James B. Bensel,	*S. R. Smith*,
	John T. Underhill.	*Joseph Alden, Jr.*
6.	C. Robinson,	James C. Aiken,
	Francis Pager,	John Kiernan,
	Joseph Hyanis,	*A. H. Rogers*,
7.	James L. Miller,	G. D. Coaney,
	J. A. Carolin,	*Samuel Cantrell*,
	Hiram Merritt,	*John Belcher*,
8.	John Croley,	M. Gorman,
	James Wilson,	M. McMahon,
	William Hamilton,	*Francis Broeck*,
9.	John Meehan,	Jos. Shannon,
	Robert Fullam,	*Bernard Sheridan*,
	Philip Sheridan,	*John M. Flynn*,
10.	A. S. Woods,	James Donohue,
	Benjamin F. Newland,	John Mchan, Jr.,
	James Armstrong.	*Alfred Goodell*.
11.	John Cunningham,	M. Mulligan,
	John A. Thompson,	*Henry Stevenson*,
	Patrick McGrain.	*George Hartge*.
12.	Jacob Weirich,	J. Koch.
	Adam Brandt,	G. H. Ross.
	Charles Lang.	*John J. Brown*.
13.	John A. Ehni,	A. Lippman,
	J. N. Reynolds,	*John F. Conklin*,
	Henry Hight.	*John Kubin*.
14.	James Reilly,	F. B. Donaldson,
	John McCaffrey,	William McKenna,
	Terence Tierney.	*Joseph Hecht*.
15.	John Mulligan,	G. N. Herrman,
	Edward Carey,	*Edward Winn*,
	M. B. Brown,	*John J. Kehoe*,
16.	A. Hanneman,	A. Hartman,
	Benjamin Hecht,	J. Koelble,
	Peter Wenkelman,	*G. B. Stuizman*,
17.	B. Christman,	G. A. Heinrich,
	Henry Guth,	John Hofstetter,
	Peter Polen,	*John V. Meyer*,
18.	J. Jocelin,	E. Flotzmer,
	Joseph Rumph,	James Hofman,
	Gerard H. Miller,	*John C. Meyer*,
	EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
1.	*D. D. Veil*,	*H. C. Gibson*,
	Michael G. Hart,	*George F. Opdyke*,
	Lafayette F. Harrison.	William McMurray.
2.	*William S. Constant*,	*T. W. B. Hughes*,
	Henry V. Sperry,	James Ward.
	Charles Kean.	Michael Sharkey.
3.	*Hugh Hamilton*,	*George B. Nicholson*,
	Thomas Manson,	*William W. Northrop*,
	F. L. Vultee, Jr.	O. H. Collins.
4.	*Thomas J. Hall*,	*Walter Roach*,
	Peter McFadden,	Hiram Williams,
	Henry Mathews.	J. B. Boscher.
5.	*Thomas McDowell*,	*John D. Ottiwell*,
	Edward Marrender,	*Robert Parkill*,
	H. W. Gilliland.	Isaac A. Moran.
6.	*Cornelius H. Whittaker*,	*William S. Matthews*,
	James L. Snyder,	Robert Ennever.
	John Mott.	John C. Fisher.
7.	*Francis Armstrong*,	*William M. Hendrick*,
	A. Matthews,	*John W. Tompkins*,
	William C. O'Brien.	D. H. Colon.
8.	*William Wheeler*,	*Oliver E. Bunce*,
	Henry Smith,	William Taylor,
	Charles Wines.	James Salmon.
9.	*Aaron Frank*,	*Joseph G. E. Larned*,
	John Killalee,	*David Kilmer*,
	Joseph Black.	H. R. McMurray.
10.	*Sargent V. Bagley*	*Daniel Lador*,
	Isaac V. Truss,	Farrell Reilly,
	Patrick Fitzpatrick.	Phillip Scheu.
11.	*Otto A. Alstrom*,	*William Atkinson*,
	James Donnelly, Sr.,	*William Drummond*,
	A. Williams.	Daniel O'Neill.
12.	*Pattrick Rowen*,	*William Bruce*,
	Jacob Zeiter, Jr.,	Patrick McManus,
	Harris Wines, Sr.,	Harris Wines, Sr.
13.	*Theodore H. Kelly*.	*William D. Chase*,
	John Van Pelt,	*Solomon Birdsall*,
	John Whitney,	Stephen O'Hara,
14.	*Thomas C. Rogers*,	*Richard M. Lush*,
	Andrew DeWitt,	James Owens,
	Francis Mitchell,	Harris Wines, Jr.
	NINETEENTH WARD.	
1.	*Homer Franklin*,	*Guy R. Pelton*,
	John Leeden,	*John Osborne*,
	John Reilley,	F. J. McDonough.
2.	*John Pye*,	*William R. Rockwell*,
	William A. Juch,	C. H. Lyons,
	John Kennedy,	William Elliffe.
3.	*Samuel Reynolds*,	*John B. McDonnell*,
	Daniel Wood,	*John Gautier*,
	B. B. Purdy.	James F. Murray.
4.	*Walter S. Pinkney*,	*C. Schwartz*,
	Thomas J. Marshall,	Frederick Anderson.
	George Weir.	Terence McManus.
5.	*John Slattery*,	*Robert Hinvest*,
	Francis Stacom,	*Samuel McPherson*,
	George Fuller.	E. Gallagher.
6.	*Nicholas L. Brundage*,	*Hugh M. Herrick*,
	Augustus Winans,	W. King.
	Daniel Sullivan.	J. H. McCabe.
7.	*Edward Dayton*,	*Henry J. Armstrong*,
	John Oliver,	*James P. Walker*,
	W. Wadsworth.	Dennis McCarthy.
8.	*Thomas Hogg*,	*William H. Mason*,
	William H. DeCamp,	M. H. Maroney.
	James Mahoney,	Thomas Lahey.
	TWENTIETH WARD.	
1.	Hugh Gallogly,	John Coogan,
	James Kiernan,	*S. L. Newburg*,
	Hiram Jeliff.	*Roderick F. Clow*,
2.	John McCulken,	James Casey,
	S. L. Newburg,	Henry Corballis,
	James Turner,	*Aretas Rowe*,
3.	*Thomas Ogilvie*,	*Wm. Geary*,
	John Brice,	*Wm. F. McKinzie*,
	Richard Murray.	Patrick Hilliard,
4.	Thomas S. Mitchell,	Hugh Martin,
	George F. Ladue,	Andrew Burt.
	William Simpson,	*Robert B. Leete*,
5.	John W. Wilson,	George F. Haller,
	William Bechstein,	*William Sterritt*,
	John Wellslager,	*Eugene Soyfoss*,
6.	John M. Lodewick,	John R. Voorhis,
	James Liller,	Daniel Meeks,
	E. G. Stone.	*C. H. Tucker*,
7.	Thomas Hall,	Nathan Solomon,
	Michael O'Hara,	*James Williams*,
	R. A. Romaine,	*John W. Oliver*,
8.	Nicholas Grebenstein,	Jacob Mark,
	George L. Shepard,	Thomas Phelan,
	Jos. P. West,	*Henry Richards*,
9.	Thomas Bulger, Jr.,	Bernard K. Murphy,
	James Smith,	*George F. Chester*,
	Wm. H. Armstrong,	*Thos. E. Smith*,
10.	Louis Deitsch,	Michael Roche,
	John N. Candee,	John Farrell,
	Joseph Deshay.	*James McAffee*.
11.	James T. Hannegan,	Michael Dougherty,
	Frank Straub,	*John V. Gridley*,
	James Britt.	*Wm. W. Brangdon*.
12.	Henry Larken,	Peter Farrell,
	John McKechnil,	William Keenan,
	Francis M. Curry.	*William H. Orton*.
13.	Wm Meeck,	David O'Neil,
	John Halligan,	*Wm. H. Peabody*,
	Robert Taylor.	*David McAdam*.
14.	Michael McCabe,	Oscar A. See,
	Walter Smith,	John Mitchell,
	Franklin Gregg.	*John Quackenbush*.
	TWENTY-FIRST WARD.	
1.	*R. V. Davis*,	*George Davis*,
	Michael O'Neil,	W. H. Kirby,
	Michael Kinney,	*James B. Hunt*.
2.	*G. L. Walker*,	*Chris. Pullman*,
	R. R. Postell,	John Kiernan,
	Michael Gahegan.	Thomas Boyle.
3.	*William Fettritch*,	*Jacob Ehrit*,
	Arthur Tracy,	*James Fettritch*,
	John Murray.	Jeremiah Mahoney.
4.	*Charles Hoffman*,	*Henry Burnett*,
	Charles H. Nungeizer,	Michael Cotter,
	Patrick Dee.	James Mahoney.
5.	*Edward Dolson*,	*John J. Brooks*,
	John Sheridan,	*Herman Clausen*,
	Thomas Dunphy,	Coll. N. Campbell,
6.	*A. M. Saterthwaite*,	*James M. Odell*,
	Josiah Freetas,	James Sharkey,
	P. J. McDonough,	Alexander D. Renton,
7.	*Albert Hodgman*,	*Charles W. Smart*,
	Albert R. Smith,	*James Owens*,
	John Oates.	John M. Tracey,
8.	*Solomon McLaughlan*,	*E. S. Sturgis*,
	John Webber,	John D. Newman,
	D. C Birdsall,	John Connor,
9.	*B. F. Pinckney*,	*W. W. Niles*,
	Thomas Bradburn,	*Robert W. Hunt*,
	James Barbour,	Nelson Smith.
10.	*W. P. Esterbrook*,	*William H. Woodman*,
	D. W. Slater,	Horatio P. Carr.
	Daniel W. Clarke.	Theodore Froment.
11.	*George W. Truss*,	*R. J. Vanderburgh*,
	Benjamin Leffingwell,	*E. B. Seaman*.
	North West.	Hugh McCabe.
12.	*J. Solis Ritterband*,	*Spencer Kirby*,
	Seth E. Geer,	Henry J. Hart.
	Menzo Diefendorf.	George Jordan.
13.	*W. S. Gregory*,	*James Underhill*,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KIDDER, SON & CO., }
No. 40 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by funds, supplied by return mail.

7 3-10 Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HENINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.:

No. 11,203, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,204, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,205, to the order of A. R. Winstead,

For $500 each, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

COLGATE AND HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.
MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL } NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS, }
WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Nov. 1, 1861. }

THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-houses of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and fixtures and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement. Terms cash.

J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. STARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. L. B. GOODWIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

MR. A. S. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY } OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everett;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman:

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

S. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election herein specified, in such newspapers in said County not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.

FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs.
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Oct. 30, 1861.

ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.

s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

n4-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

N. B.—The furniture is now on exhibition.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a large and general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut household furniture, piano-forte, pier glasees, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; also, the dining-room, basement, and kitchen furniture, &c.; sale positive. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at Auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Also, a retailer's stock. Catalogues on morning of sale.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES B. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the greenhouse of Mr. CHAS. MORE, corner of 3d-av. and 98th-st. The sale includes some of the largest camelias ever offered for sale in this City, together with a choice collection of other greenhouse plants. Catalogues ready at No. 9 John-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents,

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 2 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis*, *German Die Reform*, *Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Atlas*, *Medical Review*, &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delerative Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found in them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of "homœtic" "curatives," "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Place of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Great Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
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ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Cotton Famine and the Blockade.

Important Discussion by the British Press

FRANCE ASSUMING A NEW GROUND.

English Members of Parliament upon the War.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The screw-steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., calling at Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *City of New-York* brought £21,280 in specie on freight, consigned to MARCUSE & BATGER, and THOMAS DUNHAM.

The passage, which was a remarkably short one for the season, exhibits the fine sailing qualities of this new and splendid steamer.

The news by the present arrival has been partially anticipated by a Cape Race telegram from the *Borussia*, which left Southampton on the 23d.

The steamship *Edinburgh* reached Queenstown on the morning of the 23d.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 22d.

The Preston *Guardian* has the following: Close upon 1,000 bales of cotton are being forwarded from Fleetwood, for shipment from Liverpool to America. It was imported from one of the Southern States early in the present year, for a Preston manufacturer, who has recently sold it again for the purpose stated. Rumor says that a clear gain of £6 per bale has been netted by the transaction.

Lord BROUGHAM was confined to his residence by indisposition.

Madame GOLDSCHMIDT LIND had made her reappearance in oratorio at Exeter Hall, with immense success.

Queen VICTORIA was staying for a day or two at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, *en route* from Balmoral to Windsor Castle.

The address to GARIBALDI, begging him to lead them to Rome, had already received 20,000 signatures in the Neapolitan Provinces. This was considered a very large number in view of the fact that only a small portion of the inhabitants can write.

The solemn entry of the King and Queen into Berlin took place on the 22d. The city presented a most magnificent appearance, and the reception of the King and Queen was very cordial.

The King had conferred a great many titles and honors, and had decorated the Duke of Magenta with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes a decree of amnesty on the occasion of the coronation. Amongst other provisions of this decree we remark the following:

"In execution of the ulterior pardons, promised in our decree of the 12th of January last, we will: Article 1. To remit the unfulfilled terms of imprisonment and fine, also any unpaid expenses of persons condemned for offences against the law of the Press, and the decree upon the right of reunion and association. Article 7. Our desire also is, that individuals guilty of grave crimes, who by their conduct, or by other circumstances in their favor, have merited indulgence, or may be restored to liberty without danger, share in the present act of amnesty. We have, consequently, given special orders upon the report of our Minister of Justice, for setting at liberty the condemned of this class."

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE.

HY ENGLAND CANNOT INTERPOSE.

From the London Times.

Even now it is said that there prevails among certain classe in Lancashire a wish to see our Government take a more active part in American affairs. The manufacturers are beginning to be indignant that the great staple of the world should be withheld, and all Europe *brought into discomfort or actual want, in order that the ambitious States of the North should extend their sway over a people who have rejected it, and who, according to the canons which American writers themselves have laid down, should be allowed to choose their own institutions and work out their own destiny.* As the interest of a people is, so, for the most part, will be their principles. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Manchester world on Slavery, whatever may have been their opinions on English interference in foreign quarrels, they take in this question the part of the cotton-growers of America. If the North does not emancipate the slaves, why should it forbid the transmission of the produce which Slavery gives to mankind? *No principle* is involved in the contest, and so Englishmen, they think, may, with a safe conscience, take which side they like. Their interests bid them to assist the South in getting their cargoes across the Atlantic, and, as we keep up a large navy, it will be better employed in raising the blockade of Charleston and New-Orleans than in cruising between Mediterranean ports or lying at anchor at Spithead.

To break the blockade of the Confederate ports is therefore likeiy to be the counsel of the extreme party among the manufacturers. *That such a step would be taken by our Government they will, perhaps, hardly venture to hope, but they may think that a loud outcry, producing a chance of a collision between the two countries, may dispose the people of the Northern States to come to terms, and put an end to the war.* Thus the two communities which live by cotton,—the growers in the Southern States and the manufacturers here,—may be found combined in the same policy—that is, to enforce the acknowledgment of Southern independence by embroiling England with the North. It is beyond a doubt that the Southern people have all along counted on such demands being made in England as those of which we are now speaking. We should be sorry that any such conviction should gain ground in the South, for it is no part of our duty to interfere in this unrighteous quarrel, and we feel sure that England would rather undergo much suffering than break through the plain rules of international law. Having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, we are bound by laws which admit of no doubt or debate to respect the blockade which the Northern States have established. This blockade has been duly notified, it has already been acknowledged by our Government, and submitted to by our naval officers on the station. *To break it in any way would be an act of war against the Government of the United States, and any hostilities which might follow would constitute an unjust war on our part, which, whatever its issue, would stain the reputation of this country and expose us to the just reproaches of the Americans in after times.* Such acts, we feel sure, England will not commit even to save her great manufacture. *Whenever the Northerners have established an effectual blockade* they will be free to keep it up without interference on our part. But here another consideration arises. Is the blockade everywhere effectual? It certainly is not. As might be expected, when a few frigates and corvettes undertake to seal up three thousand miles of coast, there is in the great majority of places no blockade at all. Few only of the American vessels are steamers, and these are not of the fastest class. The consequence is that vessels are running the blockade every day. The Federal authorities are just now in a great passion because a steamer, the *Bermuda*, has got into Savannah with a very large cargo of munitions of war. That such a thing can be done at one of the principal Atlantic ports show how ineffectual must be the general blockade of the coast. We would therefore remind the Government of Washington that it is only a real blockade that foreign nations are bound to recognize. But we must also remind our Lancashire friends that the event also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supplies is the work of the South as much as of the North. If ships can get in, they can also get out; and, if the South desired to send us cotton, it has not lacked the opportunity. But it seems to be quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government in order that foreign nations may be forced to take a side in the quarrel. It would ill become England to make herself the tool of such machinations.

HOW THE UNITED STATES MAY BE COMPELLED TO RELAX THE CORDON.

From the London Economist.

That England has far too great a respect for international law and morality, and far too much consideration for future and remote consequences, forcibly to interfere with or prohibit the blockade, we have, we trust, made clear in previous numbers. But those who, in their dread of a scarcity of cotton, would have our Government take this perilous and unwarrantable step, would do well to consider whether, apart from the impropriety and irrationality of their demand, they are not defeating their own end by making it. The seceding States have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their cotton, and that, if it be long enough withheld, she will interfere to break the blockade by force; in other words, that she will embrace their cause and virtually declare war against their rival; that is, that she will take precisely the line which these complainants are urging her to take. *The South is deliberately planning and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Englishmen are found ready to fall into the trap, and help her sinister design!* Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hopes that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations, and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong these fallacious hopes as the language which, under the dread of coming pressure, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using? That the distress must be great and widespread in the industrial districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, if the American crop is really and permanently withheld, we entertain no doubt, and we are not surprised that all concerned (and who is not concerned?) should view the the prospect with alarm. But the sole practical question is, how can the threatened danger be most effectually, and yet rightfully averted? Now, as we have repeatedly shown, the resources of the South, never very vast or very ready, are derived solely from the sale of their produce; for of accumulated funds they have no great store. The sale of their cotton crop will, therefore, soon become to them an object of absolute necessity; and when they feel this, and can be definitively satisfied that forcible intervention from Europe is an idle dream, they will hurry their cotton down to the ports or to some easy and safe distance from the coast, so as to have it ready for shipment by any vessels that arrive and are prepared for the risk of endeavoring to evade the blockading squadron. At present they feel at ease, for there is no cotton gathered and packed, and no ships ready to receive it; so they can safely indulge in a menace, which they hope will bring terrified Europe to their aid. *But as soon as the cotton is ready to come forward, we have no doubt it will be transmitted to the coast; provided they can be made to renounce their hopes of foreign interposition.*

Now, as far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient and continuous. She must take care that the blockading squadron shall be ample and impartial, shall be considerable enough really to prevent ingress and egress, and shall connive at the escape of no ships, and shall give papers to none. If these requirements are not fulfilled—and we are by no means satisfied on this head—then we are entitled, and are bound, to notify to the Government of the United States that the blockade of that port or that coast is not effective, is not therefore valid by the law of nations, cannot be recognized by us, and will not be respected by our ships. *If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate, and will have to be renounced.* But this is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is strictly in accordance with international law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW PROPOSED.

From the London Star.

It is easier to make a dyke that shall be invulnerable to the water on one side and to vermin on the other than to maintain a perfect blockade. Three thousand miles of coast cannot be so walled in by ships that nothing can be thrown on the shore and nothing carried off. It was not an improved coastguard but a reduced tariff that suppressed the smuggling of French goods across the British Channel. It was not the force of our armies but the irresistible devices of commerce that broke down NAPOLEON'S Berlin decrees. So we may be sure that, however legally effective may be the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, there will be always cotton ships crossing the Atlantic if the planters are willing to sell; and we may be sure that they will be the more willing the higher that prices rise through the rigor of the prohibition. But there is another fact no less certain, namely, that the quantity thus brought off will be quite insufficient for our wants, and at a rate far above our means. The world cannot afford to buy of us cloth, the raw material of which we have ransomed rather than purchased. Illicit supplies will help to keep us in work till the four quarters of the earth are teeming with the plant for which we have offered a reward. But if we try to make American cotton serve us as heretofore, we shall find the Indian weaver undersselling us, by working up in his rude loom the fibres we have caused to be grown. We must have free trade in cotton and free trade in bread, in time of war as in time of peace, if ever again we are to be at ease touching food and labor. In place of idly speculating upon the supplies that may reach us in driblets, or madly threatening the belligerents with European intervention, our politicians and manufacturers should address themselves in earnest to an amendment of the law of nations. Seeing that all the great Powers are, more or less, concerned in the relaxation of the American blockade, why should they not address to the United States Government a proposal based upon its own language in 1856 and 1857? *Why should they not invite its assent to a general agreement, exempting all private property not of a warlike nature from blockading and privateering?* Such an agreement would afford no special advantage to the Confederates—for it would leave exposed to confiscation all cotton consigned to their Government. It would, therefore, do no injustice to the Federalists—reopening to them, indeed, a lucrative trade, from which they are now shut out. It would involve no presumption on the part of the European Powers—and no humiliation, save to the Government by whom such proposals were scouted when they came from Washington. Our Chambers of Commerce then urged their acceptance. Let the same and other Mercantile Associations unite now to press the matter upon the attention af our statesmen. Let the French manufacturers be invited to join with those of England in addresses to their respective Governments for this just and beneficent object. The success of such a movement would do far more than relieve the severity of a present exigency. It would establish as a principle the liberation of peaceful commerce from the bonds of war, and secure at least one great benefit to mankind from a war of uncertain though unfolding issues.

SOME ACTION INDISPENSABLE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Our correspondent refers to the proceedings in the case of the *Hiawatha*, of which proceedings he was an eye-witness: "I attended (he says) in Court during the progress of the suit relating to the *Hiawatha* and one or two others. I was a mere spectator—that is, I neither knew the owners nor any of the persons concerned in any one of the ships in question—and I assure you, at least in the case of the *Hiawatha*, more law points were made by the Judge to endeavor to sustain the alleged 'running the blockade' than were put forward by the District Attorney—*i. e.*, the public prosecutor. We have already expressed our deliberate opinion upon the case of the *Hiawatha* and upon the judgment of Judge BETTS, and we have no doubt that the comments of our correspondent on the conduct of the proceedings are quite accurate. Judge BETTS rested the case upon the right of the President to proclaim a blockade, and on the duty of all men to obey such proclamation. It is for this that the judgment in question has received the applause of the New-York Press, as not only able, but "patriotic." This is a new term as applied to a judicial decision, and is no doubt understood in America, if not here. It means that Judge BETTS has done the wish or bidding of those who appointed him. We did not require to be told, as our correspondent tells us as the result of his personal experience, that "there is an obvious, an avowed eagarness on the part of the officials and judicial authorities to condemn British ships upon any possible legal quibble or technicality." Equally certain is it that British vessels, in the pursuit of their legitimate trade, have been boarded, searched, and occasionally detained, without just grounds, or that British ships, having lost their masts, have been "warned off and prevented entering a place of safety." *All this is but too true, and it argues a disposition on the part of the Federal Government, and of those who represent them, to embarrass neutral commerce, and especially the commerce of this country, which is as unbecoming as it is undeserved. However, it is quite clear the present state of affairs cannot be suffered to continue, and that some action on the part of our Government is becoming indispensable.*

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE—THE SALE OF LOUISIANIA.

From the London Money Market Review.

A very singular rumor has been in circulation during the last few days—viz.: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi under the original Treaty for the Sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803. In that Treaty the only articles we find bearing on the subject are the 7th and 8th, which we quote below:

"ARTICLE 7. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed by the contracting parties that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France and her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or any other greater tonnage, than that paid by the citizens of the United States. During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory.

ART. 8. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nations in the port above mentioned.

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may yet, in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler for the sanctity of treaties when they suit him.

Before quitting the subject, we may remark that it is not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as those vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

BRITISH OPINIONS OF THE WAR.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE COUNTRY.

W. JACKSON, M. P., AT NEWCASTLE.

On the 17th ult., at a banquet, given by his constituents, Mr. JACKSON, M. P. for Newcastle, (Liberal,) made the following remarks:

A gloom has darkened over this district in consequence of the unhappy differences across the Atlantic, and it is likely to continue; but I am truly glad to know there is but one opinion throughout the country respecting the differences—that is, non-intervention. [Loud applause.] I believe my Honorable colleague agrees with me in that; and I am satisfied Lord DERBY and Lord PALMERSTON are also fully agreed upon it. [Continued cheering.] I know that country well; I cannot say I have been over the whole length and breadth of the land; but I may say I have seen many thousand square miles of it. For the last thirty years I have been more or less mixed up with it, and I say let them fight it out—frenewed cheers;] for, fight it as they will, it must finally result for the benefit of this country, and if I had but one vote to give, it would be against interfering with them. *Some say that it is a question of the abolition of Slavery. I don't altogether agree with that. My firm opinion is that it is a question of free-trade against protection.* Years ago, I met with men from the South who said to me, "We sell you bond cotton at 12 cents a pound; you send it back manufactured for 12 cents more, but before we can consume it for the purpose of clothing our slaves, we have to pay twelve cents more. It is more than human nature can bear." And so it was. The Southerners long ago made up their minds for free-trade, and you see what has taken place. [Hear, hear.] I don't know what Tories, Conservatives, and Radicals have to differ upon now-a-days. It puzzles me to know what I am now. [Laughter.] I find that now almost all have come to my opinions. There has a wonderful change taken place in these parties, and I congratulate the country upon this happy state of things. It is true we have two questions yet to settle—church rates and the ballot. The latter I have most earnestly advocated, but I think its most strenuous supporters will now say that it is on its trial in America.

MR. COLLIER, M. P., AT PLYMOUTH.

Mr. COLLIER, (Liberal,) on the 17th addressed his constituents at Plymouth, referring as follows to the American struggle:

Our Chairman has alluded to the lamentable struggle between the North and South Americans. Of course we all deeply lament that struggle. [Hear, hear.] *I think I am not incorrect in expressing your sentiments and those of the people of England generally, when I say their sympathies, on the whole, are with the North. Their sympathies would be completely with the North, but for their outrageous and insulting conduct toward ourselves.* [Hear.] So far we are all probably agreed. [Hear.] But, gentlemen, you must forgive me for saying that it appears to me that some people are in the habit of talking a good deal of nonsense on this question. [Oh.] I like to call things by their right names. [Hear.] I hear this said from time to time, "Oh, this American war is a condemnation of all republican institutions. It is a condemnation of vote by ballot. It is a condemnation of universal suffrage. It is a condemnation of all liberal opinions. It proves the truth of the opinions held by Tories." [Oh.] I believe some people go so far as to say that it proves that the rotten boroughs ought to be restored, and that the franchise ought to be curtailed. [Great laughter and amusement.] Well, gentlemen, what has this to do with the American war? North and South America are not going to war because they live under republicanism, or because they vote by ballot. [Hear.] They go to war because they are at irreconcileable difference on the great and vital and fundamental question of Slavery. That difference would arise whether the Government were republication or monarchial. [Hear, hear.] The same cause of difference would have existed; and the difference would have been this, that instead of a war between President LINCOLN and President DAVIS, it would have been a war between King LINCOLN and King DAVIS. [Laughter.] Where is the difference? Am I to be told that it is only Republicans—the Presidents of Republics—that go to war? [No.] Why, what have monarchy and the Kings of the East been doing ever since the world begun? [Hear.] The principal thing they have been doing is fighting with each other. [Hear, hear.] Why, the greater part of history is a chronicle of war, of battles and of conquests—[cheers]—and in a great measure between monarchs. "Oh," it may be said, "this is a civil war." Well, are Republics only subject to civil wars? [Hear.] Had republican wars anything to do with the wars of the Roses and of the Fronde? I think an impartial review of history would leave it very doubtful whether the monarchial or whether the republican form of government has been more favorable to war. [No, no.] The truth is, that political institutions of whatever class, whether they be monarchial or whether they be republican, have not the power, unfortunately, of destroying the pugnacious propensities of the human mind; men will fight whether they be republicans or whether they be monarchists, whether they vote by ballot or whether they vote without it. [Hear, hear, and interruption.] Now, gentlemen, I will endeavor to make—[interruption from some unexplained cause.] Now, I have only further to say upon the American question, I never held up the institutions of America to the admiration, still less to the imitation of this country. [Loud cheers.] Institutions are to be judged, not by their abstract questions alone, but by their adaptability to circumstances. [Hear, hear.] Republican institutions are probably better adapted to America—[hear, hear]—and monarchial institutions are better adapted to us. [Hear, hear.] If we have something to learn from the Americans, I am satisfied that the Americans have more to learn from us. [Loud cheers.] I am satisfied that we are a better governed country than America on the whole. [Cheers.] But I protest against that confusion of ideas, which because two things coexist you shall call them cause and effect, that because two people who happen to be republicans go to war, you jump to the conclusion that they go to war because they are republicans. You may as well say that England and Russia, both of whom are monarchial, went to war because they are monarchial. [Hear, hear.] It has nothing to do with the cause of difference whatever may be the form of government. [Cheers.]

MR. DUCANE, M. P., AT HEDINGHAM.

On the 18th ult., the Conservators of Essex held their annual festival at Castle Hedingham. Several prominent Conservators addressed the company, among others, Mr. C. DUCANE, Member Parliament for North Essex, who, touching American affairs, said:

"Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishman, viz.: The abolition of Slavery. [Hear.] We were told again by other parties that the contest was nothing more than a struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and that that great commercial change established in this country with no other weapons than the pen and the tongue, must be fought out with rifle and cannon beneath the banner of a free Republic. He was inclined, however, to search a little more deeply into the primary cause of this disastrous convulsion, and to ascribe it to the cause eloquently assigned the other day by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON—viz.: to *that inevitable law of dismemberment which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain strength*, America having been fostered to a preternatural greatness by the forcing influences of democratic institutions. He inclined to think also that the separation we had lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual one, and that the sooner this conclusion was accepted as the basis of negotiation and peace, the better would it be for the American continent and the whole civilized world. *The disasters of America should be to us no subject of unseemly exultation. [hear, hear,] for we are bound to America by every tie, social and commercial; and he feared that every blow struck in America might be felt in the homes of thousands of our fellow-countrymen.* No calamity was so great but that it was sent from on High for our ultimate good, and the interruption of the American cotton supply might lead to the opening of fresh fields and pastures, new to manufacturing and commercial enterprise; but he dreaded to see last year's distress at Coventry repeated throughout the length and breadth of the manfacturing districts. Whatever might be the future in store for us, one reflection, both as regards the past and the present must come home to the heart of every Conservativet American institutions had been somewhat ostentatiously brought before us and lauded of late years, but when we saw these institutions suddenly melt into air, while democracy gave place to a military despotism, we are justified in saying as Mr. CANNING did in days gone by: "Thank God that we are born under the British monarchy—that we are not prepared to sacrifice the efforts and experience of centuries, and the struggles of more than a century for a liberty as perfect as ever blessed any country upon earth, for visionary schemes of ideal perfectabilit, or doubtful experiments of possible improvement." [Loud cheers.]

MR. BRAWLEY MOORE AT LINCOLN.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of this borough, Mr. CHAS. SEELY has been brought forward by the Liberals, and Mr. J. BRAMLEY MOORE, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, by the Conservatives. The Caller, in the course of an address to the electors on the 17th, asked what was going on with their kindred in blood in the United States? They could not look upon what was passing there without feeling the greatest sensations of grief. For the unholy war raging there, the country was indebted to those institutions of which the Americans so much boasted. But he could assure them there was not so much liberty of person and speech in America as in this country. [A VOICE—We want to have the same freedom here as they have there.] Why, in England they enjoyed liberty of action. [A VOICE—And we want liberty of principle.]

CAPT. JERVIS, M. P., DEMANDS INTERVENTION.

From the London Star.

At the annual dinner of the Colchester Conservative Association, on Wednesday evening, Capt. JERVIS, the member for Harwich, adverted to a point of very great interest to the north of England, viz.: the present state of affairs in America. He said that, having been intimately acquainted with that part of the world, and having only last week returned from a visit to the manufacturing districts, he did not hesitate to say that every day during which the war was allowed to go on was destructive to our interests, not only in Lancashire, but in every other part of the country. We on the eastern side of the country had had a bountiful harvest, and we thought very little just now of the misery of our neighbors; but when it was remembered that the imports of cotton from America alone amounted to £35,000,000 per annum, while the value of the cotton manufactured was £50,000,000, it would be impossible that the profit on this sum should be lost to the country without being very severely felt, for Manchester could not suffer without the rest of the country suffering also. It was getting late, and many of those present might be thinking of a pipe—[laughter;] but here, again, a difficulty presented itself. Last year, 36,000,000 pounds of tobacco were imported into this country from America; but now not a single pound would be derived from thence; and, by prices being thus raised, the working classes throughout the country must be seriously inconvenienced. It was said that we could not interfere in the American quarrel; that if we interfered with the North we should go against our cotton interest; and that we could not take the part of the South, because they were slaveholders. Language such as this reminded him very much of the conduct of an old lady who might have been rather loose in her early years, but who made up for it by an extra amount of godliness as she got older; for twenty years ago the English were slaveholders themselves. It was not until 1634 that slavery was abolished in our own colonies, and six years having been allowed for its gradual annihilation, it could not be said to have finally ceased till 1840. Again, we voted £20,000,000 by way of compensation, and yet we asked and expected the Americans to emancipate all at once 4,000,000 slaves, worth £300,000,000, and then to begin in the dark to make a living. These theories were all very well to talk about, but in the meantime we wanted a supply of cotton to enable us to feed our working population. We had heard a great deal said about looking to India as a substitute; but it must be remembered that we should have first of all to make roads in India, and that we should also have to teach the people of India to grow our cotton, while cotton coming from India was on its arrival only worth about half as much as American. We were looking forward to month after month of misery in this country. We had had a bountiful harvest in the eastern district; but in Ireland there were prospects of a famine, for that part of the empire having been visited by severe rains, the potato crop was in great danger, and the hay, straw and wheat crops had also suffered from the wet. Yet we were cut off from the great western markets, and were entirely thrown for our supplies on the Black Sea district. All these things must be carefully looked to, in order to enable our rulers to come to a right decision. At Birmingham, the only town in England at which any activity now prevailed, every gunshop was now hard at work; and £20,000 of American money was being spent in the town every week to produce weapons with which to carry on a bloody war, which could not fail to involve the greatest misery, not only in this country, but also throughout Europe. Thus at the present moment the people of Lyons were suffering the most dire distress. The people of Lyons were not consumers of cotton, but producers of silks; the American demand for Lyons silks was large, the injury which the trade had sustained was very great, and no ruler of a great country like France could allow the population of the town of the importance of Lyons to suffer without endeavoring in some way to relieve them. *We were told that we could not break the blockade, but there was no blockade to break, for English ships were landing arms all over the American coast.* The English people must look at both sides of the question, so that men in power might know how to act, for even if Lord DERBY should succeed those at present at the head of affairs, Lord DERBY would not move a step till he knew what the feelings of the country were on the subject. It was said by some that the Confederate States had no right to secede, but he maintained that the doctrine of secession was as old as the States themselves.

SCOPE OF THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS.

From the London Herald.

It augurs well for the moderation of the Conservative leaders that they have shown no undignified eagerness to profit by the weakness of their adversaries—have indulged in no ungenerous jubilation at the complete breakdown of democracy, as evidenced in the failure of one and all of the revolutionary plans of the last session in England, and across the Atlantic by the deplorable crisis which has rent in sunder the States; have even promised to themselves a return to power, or seemed to covet the reins of Government in a difficult and dangerous time, when it would be an honor to hold them. From every other quarter, even in their own camp, the Liberals have had taunts enough. They are reproaching Mr. DISRAELI with not having spoken. When he speaks, it will be to the purpose, and they will wish they had let him alone.

One trumpet blast, that heralds the approaching conflict, has been blown in North Essex by the sturdy lungs of the Conservative members, Maj. BRERESFORD and Mr. DUCANE. *The duty of absolute neutrality between the belligerents in America*, the necessity of developing the resources of India as a cotton-producing country, and the "final conclusion put to the horrible reform mania," were the topics dwelt upon by the former.

From the London News.

It is rather remarkable that the only point connected with foreign politics dwelt upon at these recent Conservative demonstrations is the American war. But the silence on other subjects of interest is atoned for by the daring and ominous frankness of some of the speakers on this most important question. Capt. JERVIS leaves us in no doubt as to the policy which some Conservatives are prepared to adopt and anxious to see carried into affect at the present crisis. Capt. JERVIS is in favor of immediate interference. He indirectly, but still distinctly enough, recommends that we should recognize the Confederate States, and break the blockade. His words almost seem to suggest that Lord DERBY is himself prepared to adopt this abandoned course. We do not for a moment believe it, nor will we do the Conservatives the injustice of supposing that Capt. JERVIS represents in this suggestion any respectable section of the party. But his reasoning on the point is nevertheless strikingly Conservative. "It is said," proceeds Capt. JERVIS, "that if we take part with the South, we are countenancing Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I should like to discuss the point with the gentleman who cried 'Hear, hear.' It reminds me of an old lady who, having been rather loose, thinks she can make up for it by an extra amount of godlines. Only twenty years ago you were slave-owners yourselves." So that, *according to Captain Jervis, because we only washed our hands of the greatest crime and curse that ever afflicted and degraded us as a nation twenty years ago, it is mere prudery to affect any abhorrence of it now, or to refuse as a nation to connect ourselves with it afresh.* This is Conservative reaction with a vengeance! The same argument would, of course, apply to Catholic Emancipation, Rotton Boroughs, Religious Disabilities, Free Trade, and, in fact, to every reform that has been carried for the last quarter of a century. Happily, such a portentous reaction is as impossible as it would be criminal and disastrous. But the argument is too remarkable, as an index of what is going on in some minds, to be passed over in silence.

VIEWS OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has, through the columns of the Dublin *Morning News*, addressed a long letter, dated Dublin, Oct. 21, to Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on the American war. Mr. O'BRIEN deprecates the views taken by Mr. MEAGHER, who advocates the war against the South; and proceeds to show that, even supposing the Northerns were successful, they would not be able to keep the conquered States in subjection. Mr. O'BRIEN offers his own services as a mediator between the belligerent parties, to assist in restoring peace.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

A SPANISH REPRESENTATION OF THE TREATY.

From the Madrid Correspondencia, Oct. 17.

By the intervention of the Emperor of the French, England has adopted the views of France and Spain with regard to Mexico, and that the three Powers are to act in common. Their intention is to occupy for a time Vera Cruz and Tampico; also that Spain is to supply two-thirds of the land forces which are to be employed, and England and France the other third. *It adds that England proposes to the three Powers not to allow any Prince of the reigning families to accept the crown of Mexico in the event of monarchy being reëstablished in that country.*

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION.

From the London Observer.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the arrangements respecting the proposed intervention in Mexico have been amicably settled between the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain. On the part of England it is intended merely to interfere with a naval force upon the coast of Mexico, and to insist upon the protection of British subjects, and the payment of British claims of an undoubted and recognized character, as well as the restoration of the money plundered from the English Consulate, in the name and under the eyes of the persons for the time intrusted with the administration of the Government of Mexico. For these purposes the efficient fleet on the station, and the marines on board, are considered amply sufficient, without the addition of any land forces. Although the French and Spanish Governments may think it necessary to employ a military contingent for the maintenance of tranquility, and the protection of European life and property, *it is perfectly understood that this is to be without any preference as to the forms of government, or with any view of territorial aggrandisement.*

THE ENGLISH TORIES OPPOSE THE MEASURE.

From the London Herald.

The British Government, we are told, has no intention of landing any military force on the soil of Mexico. It will simply send a fleet there. Redress will be sought, we are informed, by operations against seaport towns accessible by fleets, such as Vera Cruz, and by reprisals on the ships, vessels and goods of the State, in case of the Government refusing to grant satisfaction. As for the floating property of the Republic, it may all be seized without yielding a hundredth part of the compensation required. What is to be done next? Supposing that Vera Cruz be bombarded or taken, and its customs forfeited, what shall we have gained but the punishment of an innocent community which has suffered as much as ourselves by the deplorable anarchy of the country between which and the civilized world it forms the one remaining link? The Government for the time being would laugh at the distress of this thriving commercial town, and take an easy revenge on this country by confiscating at once and forever the ten millions odd in which it is indebted to the bondholders. Let the expedition be as successful as we could wish, this is the sum of the result at which we should arrive.

We have spoken just now as if the affair had to be undertaken by England alone. If the thing is to be done, such are the circumstances under which we should wish it to be attempted. But it is not to be so. A convention is to be signed with France and Spain for a joint expedition to be undertaken by the three. There are to be three naval squadrons, and in addition to them, a force of 6,000 troops to operate on land, 5,000 of them Spanish and 1,000 French—six thousand men against a nation of six millions, who, however much at strife among themselves, will unite with eager ferocity against a common enemy so hated as the Spaniard. Should the Government of Mexico, wherever or whatever it may be, yield to the demands made upon it, it will probably by overturned by some other faction which will set the enemy at defiance. Or, should this not occur, the Mexican Government will find it beyond its power to satisfy the claims of the foreigner, and will evade them when his back is turned. The complete conquest of the country affords the only chance of success. It were ridiculous to suppose that this conquest could be achieved by a handful of troops not half so well drilled or equipped as our English volunteer riflemen—by met who met the half-armed Moors on no more than equal terms. The misplaced arrogance of the most incapable of European Governments may meet with a fall in Mexico that will put an extinguisher for the present on its military ardor. For its failure, which may be foreseen, we are about to make ourselves responsible. England is to become the friend and associate in arms of a country that has sunk so low that its past glory seems a romantic dream; a court so depraved that it is contamination to deal with it; a camarilla so despotic that the attempt to bolster it up is an insult to a free people. Let France coöperate with Spain if she pleases; sooner than fight with her in the Mexican Gulf we could wish the whole breadth of the Atlantic between us and all her doings. *It is painful, it is humiliating, to think that the British flag is to be trailed beside hers in the mud; that the fame of our arms will be tarnished by her disasters, and that, sharing in her discomfiture, we shall sink in the esteem of the world.* Into such a dilemma have we been brought by the feeble diplomacy of a Ministry which dares not act for England in the name of England, but suffers itself to be led along blindfold in an insane course from which nothing can be hoped but disaster.

THE FUTURE RECKONING OF SPAIN WITH AMERICA.

From the Liverpool Courier.

If ever the Americans recover their senses, they will have a good many accounts to settle with Spain. That Power has annexed the valuable territory of St. Domingo. She does not conceal her claim to Mexico, and prepares to invade it. If ever the North and South awake from their suicidal frenzy, they will find themselves shut in completely on south and west by a Power which they detested and despised. The only kingdom likely to profit by American dissension is Spain, and she is precisely the Power which the Americans considered to be contemptible. Even in this world, nations as well as individuals are punished by the very beings they have wronged. The Americans maintained Slavery, and Slavery has broken the Union; they have insulted and dealt unfairly with Spain, and now Spain laughs at their menaces, and profits by their divisions.

Latest Commercial News by the City of New-York.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for two days reach 55,000 bales, of which 35,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and an advance is quoted of ⅛d. ℔ lb. on nearly all qualities; Middling Orleans is quoted at 12d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier. Mixed Corn quoted at 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad shares 38@37 dis.; Erie Railroad, 27@28; New-York Central Railroad, 69⅛@70¾.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1509, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1533, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541, 138, 144.

Supreme Court—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated numbers.

Superior Court—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2389, 2321, 2401, 2357, 2311, 2298, 1747, 1655, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2236, 2424, 2416, 2500, 1164, 2504, 2506, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2528, 2530, 2532.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1319, 1467, 509. 1478, 3080, 1483, 569, 1459, 2980, 2994½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1477, 159, 1456, 894, 908.

The Gov. Morgan Light Artillery—Trouble Among the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John W. Latson vs. *George Hogg et all.*—The facts in this case were stated in, the TIMES of Oct 8. On the 20th of September, upon his own, and upon his son's affidavit, and upon the affidavit of one Birdsall, the plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendants, who are eight in number. They were charged with entering the office of Mr. Birdsall, a lawyer, at No. 1 Park-place, where the plaintiff was, and with there assaulting and beating him, &c., with loaded pistols, weapons, &c. It was alleged that such weapons were presented at the plaintiff's head, and that violent language was used. The defendants denying all these allegations, now made a motion to have the order discharged and vacated. In support of the motion, it was urged that the defendants were nearly all officers of the Governor Morgan Light Artillery, and that, as that regiment was now under marching orders, they should be discharged. Aside from the merits of the motion in respect to the charges made against the defendants, their counsel contended that they should be discharged under a law of the State, which provides that "